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VOL. XXI NO. 237 BOMBAY MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

FRANCE NOT TO MAKE NEW REDUCTIONS IN HER FORCES

Out Of The Gloaming

Waris Ameerali and his friends made out a good case against Indians being given more powers. We hope Britishers won't judge the capacity or patriotism of Indians by Ameerali in making up their minds.

* * * *

A Mr. Lyall complained that those who were against reforms were not in the confidence of the Government. Ameerali is opposed to reforms but he is in the confidence of his country's enemies.

* * * *

Ex-Judge Le Rossignol said they all favoured an advance for educated Indians, if it were possible without jeopardising the interests of the poor. This solicitude for the interests of the poor which always crops up is very touching, or it would be if the poor had any interests.

* * * *

The ex-Judge also said that all pledges must be scrupulously honoured, but that India should not be given further freedom. Rather contradictory, but ex-judges are apt to lose their powers of reasoning in retirement.

* * * *

Baron Lloyd told his friends that if India was lost, the Empire would be lost. Perhaps then there wouldn't be any more Back Bay Reclamation schemes, with their contracts and orders! India must be made safe for the Baron and his friends.

* * * *

Mr. M. R. Jayakar asked whether key industries could be safeguarded under the W.P. His own key industry of co-operation at all costs is in full blossom at any rate and doesn't stand in any need of safeguards.

* * * *

The Simla Correspondents are having rather a good time of it. Japan and Lancashire are taking turns in lunching them. It is now the turn of Mr. Mody, but he refuses to stoop to conquer with a lunch. He expects to conquer without a bribe.

* * * *

Mr. Kurata told Lancashire that cost of living and of production were rising in Japan and though wages were comparatively lower, large sums were spent in supplying amenities. Bombay millowners believe in good hard work for the men and amenities for themselves.

* * * *

It is a fair division, but somehow the mills come to grief, though the agents often thrive. But they are now busy preparing their case for the Government, and they naturally don't like to be disturbed with such minor questions as welfare schemes.

* * * *

Before leaving for England, Mr. A. H. Ghaznavi has issued another of his appeals to leaders and Press to suppress those conditions in which Terrorism flourishes. He, of course, has no time for this and is helping to create the conditions which will help Terrorism to flourish more greatly.

* * * *

If he is earnest he ought to go to Midnapur, as invited by Mr. H. K. Hales, and take a hand in converting the Youth to his way of thinking,—where both money and honours lie, instead of Andamans with its cellular jails.

* * * *

The Nazi judge in the Reichstag Fire case got angry with Dimitroff for making charges against the Police. At least he must preserve their reputation, since their own actions don't.

* * * *

Vice-Admiral Osborne, the Chief Organiser of the India Defence League, says the Birmingham vote was an augury of victory. Some of these retired admirals have so few victories to their credit that they have to claim defeats as victories, even in their retirement.

* * * *

Bhadralog youths in Midnapur are prohibited from riding on bicyles on public roads, and are asked either to sell them or to keep them with the Police. The police should be able to pick up some good bargains in this jumble sale.

* * * *

An old Negro was asked what breed of chickens he considered the best. "All kinds has dere merits," he replied. "De white am de easiest to find, but de black am de easiest to conceal."

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT FIRST

Daladier Urges Permanent Control

Doubts Germany's Peaceful Aim And Asks Why It Builds Costly War Material

VICHY, October 8.

France was resolved to attempt no new reductions in her forces without international agreement and sincere good faith which would organise progressive disarmament by the establishment of permanent and automatic control, the carrying out of which would be effectively guaranteed, declared M. Daladier in an address to the Radical Socialist Congress.

He added nobody contested Germany's right to exist as a great nation. Nobody dreamed of humiliating her. The German Government protested that its aim was peaceful. Why then was it mobilising the fighting youth and demanding the right to build costly war material, which must be destroyed soon after the enforcement of the Disarmament Convention if it was signed?

M. Daladier declared that the budget must be balanced. He rejected devaluation and inflation. He said that Parliament would be called in a few days. A week after that the reorganisation of finances would be secured, or they would have another Government.
—Reuter.

Mr. Henderson On Disarmament

Says It Is Not Impossible To Get Sufficient Agreement To Lead To Early Signing Of Convention

LONDON, October 7. (Delayed).

Mr. Henderson, before leaving for Geneva to preside over the most critical stage of the Dis-

Lord Hailsham, Secretary of State for War, spoke at Birmingham, on Disarmament.

armament Conference, said that negotiations, during the adjournment, on one or two essential points, had failed to reach such measure of common ground as to justify the belief that agreement would be easily obtained, but still it was not impossible to get sufficient agreement to lead to an early signing of the convention.

LORD HAILSHAM ON BRITISH LEAD.

"I am not going to pretent that we have not disarmed to the very limit of safety so long as disarmament is unilateral."

Declared Lord Hailsham, Secretary of State for War, speaking at Birmingham. He added: "The British delegation at Geneva gave a lead in the draft convention which revitalised the Disarmament Conference.

I cannot tell whether the convention can be realised in practice. If unhappily the Conference fails, it will not be any responsibility of this country, and it will not be the fault of the British Government if the responsibility for the failure is not saddled where it rightly belongs."—Reuter's Special.

NEW SPANISH CABINET FORMED

Successful Efforts Of M. Barrios

MADRID, October 8.

Considerable relief is felt throughout the country at the successful efforts of Martinez Barrios to form a Cabinet.

Barrios was the Minister of Interior in Lerroux's ministry. His cabinet is Republican and comprises all important parties except Socialists. His first act will be dissolution of the Cortes.
—Reuter.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION

Disaster On Board Submarine L-26 At Campbell Town, Scotland

3 KILLED & 13 INJURED

Interior Of Vessel Is Wrecked But It Remains Afloat Despite Accident

LONDON, October 8.

Three seamen were killed and 13 badly injured in an explosion, in submarine L-26, at Campbell Town, Scotland.

The craft was on its way to take part in the Autumn manoeuvres on Friday, and it grounded on rocks, off Kintyre Peninsula. It was refloated yesterday, and reached Campbell Town Harbour to-day.

A terrific explosion wrecked the interior, but the vessel remained afloat.—Reuter's Special.

"REVELATION "ANY WAY YOU "LOOK AT IT"

American Expresses Appreciation Of Beauties Of Khaddar

Mr. T. J. Larkin, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A. has addressed the following letter to the Secretary of the A.I.S.A.:—

"Your exhibits of the varied uses of Khadi Cloth are so surprisingly varied and colourful that it occurs to me that the world as yet knows but little about how far this art of hand-weaving so strongly urged by Mr. Ghandhi has advanced.

"My impression is that up to now Khadi cloth is thought of as a rough cloth intended for rough use and therefore rather drab and colourless in design. If, therefore, it could be known as a cloth only capable of the finest ornamentation of the most exquisite design, but a cloth for all uses rough or fine; that from it exquisite carpets are made as well as fine clothing, draperies, dress goods and all forms of household napery, the world would not only be astonished at the beauty and wear shown in all these varied uses, but would become aware that a rival to the machine was in the field well on its way towards making man self-independent.

"Your exhibit is a revelation any way you look at it."

ON LEAVE FOR 4 MONTHS?

Willingdon To Visit England In Connection With Reforms Bill

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Oct. 8.

According to a report received by a local newspaper from London, Lord Willingdon visits England early next Spring, on four months' leave, so as to be available for consultation with the British Cabinet on question of India Reforms Bill.

During these four months Sir George Stanley, Governor of Madras, will act as Viceroy.

LONDON LETTER:—

DIE-HARDS IN THE ASCENDANT

Baldwin And Hoare Yield To Pressure

Tory Papers Jubilate Over Modification Of Baldwin's Attitude

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, Sept. 30. (By Air Mail)

European politics are still in the balance. As pointed out last week, a sudden and new regrouping of rival parties is taking place among the members of the League of Nations who are ostentatiously posing to be friends and lovers of peace. The Norwegian representative of the League, who acted as temporary president before electing the current year's president made a doleful confession at the Geneva session of the declining credit of the League of Nations among the thinking public. He had further to admit that this declining credit was based upon the various functions of the League.

He openly confessed that in the fifteenth year since the close of the War little progress has been made towards securing better understanding between the nations. The ever present thought and possibility of war were a constant menace. Great things had been expected of the Disarmament Conference and the World Economic Conference in the cause of consolidation of peace. But the results were negative and disillusionment has been proportionately greater."

Of course, this was the confession of an admirer of the League who did not realise that the League is only a convenient tool in the hands of great Powers. As far as Indians are concerned, we find how useless the League is to us as well as to other people of conquered territories.

NEW DOCTRINE OF ARMAMENTS

The economic remedies of the principal members of the League appear to be dissolving themselves in some form of capitalist dictatorship, demanding from the masses still greater sacrifices and upholding the age old principle that profits must come first. Industrial revival may follow, after which some kind of a tolerable living for the toiling masses may then be expected. Its activities on the Disarmament side are now openly developing into a dangerous new doctrine.

In place of the old doctrine of balance of power they are now barefacedly preaching a new doctrine of balance of armament. Russia as the only country still preaching genuine complete disarament of all nations is laughed at as a cynic, whilst so-called sensible and civilised nations are demanding equality of armaments. Before this stage can ever be reached in practice the powerfully armed nations are seeking alliance with smaller nations, to whom they can supply ships and armaments on the secret understanding of these being all thrown on the side of the powerful ally in case of war. Thus there is a great race going on for balance of armaments between rival nations seeking smaller allies.

THE WHITE PAPER

The Indian news this week has provided a new development with regard to the White Paper. Great preparations are being made by the Die-hard opponents of the White Paper in connection with the next week's Conservative Party Conference at Birmingham. It looks likely that the Churchill-Lloyd gang will succeed in forcing the Government to withdraw many of the "concessions" offered in that ignominous document. India will, of course, rejoice if the Tory Diehards can destroy the White Paper. The reaction in India is bound to bring about a great revival of a fierceful national fight.

TORY PRESS JUBILANT.

"The Daily Mail" and the "Morning Post" are on a joy-ride. The India Office which is traditionally prompt in contradicting and denying reports circulated by these two newspapers has been significantly silent over the reports published in the two papers in connection with the White Paper. The "Daily Mail" is jubilant, so is Lord Lloyd, to learn that Baldwin has agreed to modify his attitude on the question of transfer of law and order to popular ministers. The "Morning Post" has told us that the Viceroy is coming in the next spring by which time Government will have introduced the Reforms Bill in Parliament. It is jubilant at the thought that when the Joint Select Committee reassembles on next Tuesday, there will be a thin attendance of the Indian delegates. It has declared that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru" representative of Indian 'Liberalism" and therefore the white-headed boy of the India Office, has officially informed the Viceroy of his inability to proceed to London for any further co-operation with the Committee. His absence from the autumn sittings of the Committee will be construed by the Indian political sections as a belated confession that the Indian team has failed to secure Central Responsibility and Federation."

Welcoming the reported change in the attitude of Baldwin and his loyal colleagues, which suggests that the Government has decided that the Viceroy shall retain.

control of the Indian police and of the railway and telegraph services, the "Daily Mail" argues that "the answer of Ministers in the past had always been that they quite recognised the risks attaching to a course of transferring these departments to Indians. But they added that without a transfer of the police to Indian control the federal system would not work and Indian responsible government would become a mere make-believe. This argument suggests further reflections. If such modification as is now intended would be fatal to the popularity of the scheme, why should Ministers go on with it? Why not drop it altogether, or at least postpone its introduction to less perilous times?" No one will be surprised if ultimately Baldwin and Hoare agree to Rothermere's logical suggestion.

"TEST OF FREEDOM".

The members of the India Defence League are particularly active in speaking in different parts of the country. It is use-

(Continued on page 7)

PERFECTLY NORMAL

Report Of Grave Situation In Rampur State Denied

FEW ARRESTS ONLY?

Origin Of Trouble Due To Agitation Against Certain Revenue Reforms

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 8.

"The Leader" publishes a report from its Bareilly correspondent stating that a grave situation has developed in Rampur State, from which refugees are pouring into British territory and the military force is patrolling the streets.

The report adds that several arrests have been made and orders under Section 144 have been promulgated banning public meetings and other demonstrations.—A. P.

NEW DELHI, Oct 8.

Enquiries in official circles here show that the situation in Rampur State is perfectly normal except for the arrest of a few individuals in connection with agitation against certain revenue reforms and that no troops have been called out.—A. P.

NEWS ON OTHER PAGES

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Sir C. P. on Mrs. Besant	12
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STOP PRESS

NEW BELGIAN DEFENCES.

BRUSSELS, Oct 8

A continuous line of concrete pill-boxes protecting Namur, Liege and approaches to the Meuse Valley extending to the Dutch frontier is expected to be a feature of the new Belgian defences for which the Minister of Defence is asking the Cabinet to allot funds, reported to total 700 million francs. The threatened collapse of the Disarmament Conference is creating marked public nervousness and determination to be prepared.—Reuter.

SEAPLANE'S AMAZING SPEED

ANCONA, Oct. 8.

According to official figures the amazing average speed of 629.37 kilometres (393 and one-third miles) per hour for 100 kilometres has been established by a seaplane piloted by Casanelli

A 2,500 horse-power plane constructed secretly, made daily preparations for the attempt for a fortnight. Weather conditions were bad until to-day.—Reuter's Special.

DEATH SENTENCES FOR KIDNAPPERS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.

More heavy blows were struck for a campaign to rid the country of kidnappers by seven life sentences passed during the week-end.

In addition to four at Oklahoma (mentioned in yesterday's message) one woman and two men have been sentenced to life at Edwards Ville (Illinois) for kidnapping the septuagenarian banker August Luer.

Another has been sentenced to 20 years and two others to five years in the same case.

Three people convicted escape death sentence due to the jury's lack of unanimity regarding the woman.—Reuter's Special.

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Friends wanted for free globe-trotting Prospectus price: 2as. Editor, "Cosmopolitan", Friends Correspondence Club, Delhi. (1355).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Cheap Loans to Needy Families. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (1285).

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Birth Control Information free. Appliances, practical instructions at moderate charge. 'Right Agency', New Bhatwadi, Girgaum Bombay. (1338).

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Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have purchased from DOSIBAI, widow of Godrez Dorabjee Pudumjee and PERIN KAIKHOSHRO MEHTA, proving Executrices of the Will of Godrez Dorabjee Pudumjee all and singular the land hereditaments and premises described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming any right, title, interest or claim in, to, or upon the said land hereditaments and premises or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage, charge, lien, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known to me the undersigned within a week from the date hereof, otherwise at the expiration of the said period the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

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Dated 7th day of October, 1933.
PRANJIVAN MADHAVJI,
B.A., LL.B., Advocate.
27, Napean Sea Road, Bombay.
7336

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Terukuni Maru	12000	11 Nov

COLOMBO MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Katori Maru	10000	12 Oct.
Kashima Maru	10000	26 Oct

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
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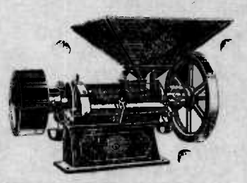
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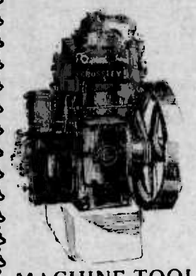
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increase vitality and youthfulness. Gives immediate success in all cases of Neurasthenia, General Debility, Loss of Vigour and all the physical and mental troubles of **premature old age.** It tones the nervous system strengthens the body refreshes the memory and brain power.
SHUKRAL—infuses strength into nerves muscles and vitality in the Body. Price Rs. 2 Three bottles Rs. 5.
DAVE CHEMICAL WORKS.
Kalbadevi, Bombay & Ahmedabad.

BRIGHTER BRICKS

Rainbow-Coloured Houses Are Likely Soon

In recent years there has been a marked development in England, particularly in the South in favour of multi-coloured rough-textured bricks, states a report issued by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research on the building brick industries. (H.M. Stationary Office, 2s. net.)

The colours range from white, yellow, tan, brown red to purple, blue, black, grey, with variegated and mottled tints. Descriptions such as "autumn tints," "cherry and mottled tints. Descriptions such as "autum tints," "cherry red", "brindled", "dark strawberry," "orange red plum," "silver grey," "golden grey," "potpourri," "brown (or buff) mottled brindle", found in catalogues give an indication of the wealth of vivid and sometimes flamboyant colourings.

But these are greatly outdistanced by the Americans. Urged by the recent enthusiasm of architects for colour, they have achieved a remarkable range of gradation in light shades—white, cream, stones, limestone, grey to match; natural stone, stone, with "iron spots" fawn iron buff golden buff—as well as in vivid tints of tangerine, toasted brown, pale greens, reds, blues, and purples. They have reproduced the tints of the sycamore and its foliage—red, grey, golden brown, green and fawn.

Reference is made to the adoption in American skyscrapers of flowing colour schemes wherein hue is superimposed on hue, or where the contrasting of light and dark is used as columns running to the height of the building, thus emphasising the vertical construction.

In textures, though the American manufacturers have been unable to simulate exactly the surface of the English hand-made brick, they have evolved corrugations by mechanically scoring the faces of the brick by nail, comb, or wire by tearing pieces with rotating knives, by stripping the skin and rolling the cracked pieces on again. The descriptions 'tapestry,' 'rug' 'raglan,' 'arrakhan,' 'bark,' says the report are no exaggerations.

In January, 1932 the monthly output of British manufacturers of Fletton bricks was 22000000 in August, 1923, it was 40000000 and was thought to be the maximum possible. In 1930, however, the output was said to have been more than 1200000000 per year. The total production of all kinds of bricks in England and Wales during 1924 was 4066000000 and in 1930 4580000000.

About 74000 persons are employed in the brick and fire-clay trades in this country. There are about 1,300 brick-making plants scattered throughout England and Wales.

A notable advance in England is the manufacture of London stock bricks by machine instead of by hand and the use in the process of kilns instead of open clamps. One plant in this country can make 120000 bricks a day.—"Manchester Guardian."

SIR I. HAMILTON BORROWS MEDAL

Veteran Warrior Improvises For Parade Of Ex-service Men

When Sir Ian Hamilton was coming down from Scotland to attend a British Legion church service at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, in mail week his medals were travelling north, but he appeared on parade with what looked like a general's full quota of medals to inspect the Chelsea Pensioners and 200 members of the Brit's Legion.

"I was too ashamed to come on parade like a half-plucked chicken when all you men were covered with medals," he said. "You may wonder what I am wearing. Well, I borrowed the medals from the Governor of Chelsea Hospital. But one old boy found me out. He looked for the Afghan medal and couldn't find it.

"At this time," continued Sir Ian in more serious vein, "we have Hitler and Mussolini trying to make the most stupendous parades with vas forces, but we in the little parade make a much more impressive and wonderful show because we are doing what no other nation—including Roosevelt in the United States of Stalin in Russia—could possibly do. We have gathered together the old forgotten, far-off things, the old battles of long ago in all parts of the world. Here they are (with a wave to the Pensioners), and we have the still more unhappy battles of yesterday—the era of poison-gas—represented in the British Legion. Now you are all mixed up together, and no other nation could show the like."

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THE GRAND OPENING
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H.E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY
ON SAT. OCTOBER 14th
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The Theatre Magnificent
TWO SHOWS ON
SATURDAY OCTOBER 14TH
AT 6-30 and 10 P.M.
ALSO AT 6-30 & 10 P.M. DAILY THROUGHOUT THE WEEK AND 4 P.M. MATINEE ON SUNDAY AND HOLIDAYS
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HE COMMITTED
PERFECT CRIMES
on paper . . .
BUT when it came to the real thing, he couldn't do it to save his life.....or his wife!
YOU'LL
SHUDDER
WITH THRILLS—
SHAKE
..WITH LAUGHTER
AT
WHISTLING IN THE DARK
A M-G-M
COMEDY HIT
with
ERNEST TRUEX
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TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THE CAPITOL
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Plans open. Book in advance.

CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Aso Vad 6, 1989.
Muslim—Jama-dil-Akhar 18, 1352.
Parsi—Ardibehest 3, 1303.
Sunrise—6h. 31m.
Sunset—6h. 22m.
Hightide—2-54, 14-20.
Lowtide—9-36, 20.29.
PHASES OF THE MOON:—Full Moon 19th Oct 11h 15m. Last Quarter 11th Oct. 10h 16m. p.m.
Municipal Corporation: 3-40 p.m.
WEDNESDAY: Oct. 11.
Municipal Standing Committee: 4-10 p.m.
THURSDAY: Oct. 12.
Municipal Corporation: 3-40 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL—"Mirabai." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Tarzan the Ape Man." Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL — "Whistling in the Dark" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m
CARLTON—"Adorable." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The Eagle and the Hawk." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Child of Manhattan." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC — "Atashi Toofan." Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Sleeping Car." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Sairandhree." Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA—Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnam Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K R Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Horn Road, Fort), to-day Monday at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Ervad R D Dastur will speak on "The ideal of Brotherhood in Zoroastrianism."
All are cordially invited.

DADAR CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE—The third of the series of lectures will be delivered by Rao Bahadur S S Talmaki on "Producers' Co-operation in Europe and India" to-day at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Chabildas Lalubhoy Boy's High School Dadar when all the High Schools in Parel and Dadar area are requested to attend.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSE IN MANDVI—To-day evening at 7 p.m. in the Mandvi Arya Samaj Pt. Ramchandra Damodar Shastri will deliver religious discourse from Upanishads. Free to all

CONGRATULATORY MEETING
There will be a public meeting of Digambar Jains under the presidentship of Mr. Shantilal H. Shah, Solicitor to congratulate Mr. J. H. Gandhi of Bhavnagar at Hira Baug, C. P. Tank, to-day (Monday) at 8-30 p.m.

BRAHMOTSAV.
Brahmotsav will take place in the Venkatesh Shri Vaishnav Temple at Fanaswadi, from the 17th instant, for 10 days. Arrangements are being made for the procession of Venkatesh Bhagavan, outside the Temple, both in the morning and evening, between 8 and 11 a.m. and 6 and 11 p.m., respectively.

PUBLIC MEETING:—Under the auspices of the Reception Committee of the All Maharashtra Political Conference a public meeting will be held to-day at 6-45 p.m. at the Brahmin Sabha, Gokhale Hall, Girgaon, when Dr. Savarkar, Dr. Velkar, Advocate Talpade, Messrs. Lalit, Mandlik and Shroff and others will speak on the aims and objects of the Conference. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, chairman of the Reception Committee will be in chair.

CARPENTER'S SHOP ON FIRE

A carpenter's shop belonging to a Bohri merchant at Abdul Rehman Street caught fire on Sunday night. The Fire Brigade was promptly on the scene and put out the flames before much damage was done to the premises.
The cause of the fire is not known.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-00 noon.—Time Signal. Selection of Indian Music.
12-30 p.m.—Selection of European Music.
1-00 p.m.—Bombay Market: Opening Rates. Close Down.
6-00 p.m.—Relay of Music from Pathe Cinema.
6-30 p.m.—Indian Programme. Sponsored By S. Rose & Co., Ltd.
7-30 p.m.—Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat, Stock Exchange and other Market Prices. Interval.
INDIAN PROGRAMME.
8-45 p.m.—News in Hindi. New York Opening, Liverpool Closing and Bombay Current Rates. Radio Hints in Hindi.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
9-00 p.m.—Time Signal. Weather Report & News Bulletin; "Here and There" By The Globe-trotter.
9-30 p.m.—Rossetti and his Taj Mahal Orchestra. In The Latest Dance Numbers. (In the Studio).
11-00 p.m.—Close Down.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-0 p.m.: Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-15 p.m.: Promenade concert (gramophone records)
8-15 p.m.: Anywhere for a news story: Captured by Brigands, a talk by Colonel Lionel James, C.B.E., D.S.O.
9-0 p.m.: Students' Songs (gramophone records).
9-0 p.m. Time Signal from Greenwich. A sonatea recital by Alfred Wall (violin) and Edgar Bainton (pianoforte.)
9-30 p.m. Concert by the Scottish Studio Orchestra directed by Guy Daines, from an Edinburgh studio.
10-0 p.m. News Bulletin.
10-15 —11-0 p.m. The B B C Dance Orchestra, directed by Henry Hall.

MAKING GANDHI JAYANTI SUCCESSFUL

17 Bodies And 115 Persons Help During 21 Days

The following is the text of the statement that was read to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, when she opened the Khadi Show on Saturday evening, by the authorities of the All-India Spinners' Association:—
"Mrs. Sarojii Naidu,—We heartily thank you for taking the trouble to visit our Khadi Bhandar, and for the trouble you will take to open the Khadi Show, which is a special function marking the closing up of the great Gandhi Jayanti, the celebration of which we commenced from the 16th ultimo.
"The Khadi Show is an humble effort on our part to demonstrate various ways of using Khadi—the improvement of which has kept accurate pace with the demand from the public.
"Here one will see how the improved varieties of Khadi can best suit the various modes of apparels and household requirements as well as clothing necessities of a hospital.
VARIETIES FROM OUTSIDE BOMBAY.
"The varieties which you saw in the Bhandar, which you are seeing in the decoration around you, and which you will see in the Khadi Show are all being received in Bombay from various producing centres, spread all over India. They come here in raw state, and are so finished, dyed and printed in Bombay as to suit the fashionable taste of its citizens. And it is our experience that the figure of sale is increasing with the increasing varieties of Khadi.
"We are celebrating the Gandhi Jayanti from the 16th of September. That day was Gandhiji's birthday according to the Hindu Calendar. And the inauguration on that day was blessed by our beloved leader Jawaharlal Nehru. We are glad that the closing up of the Jayanti is being performed at your blessed hands.
HELP FROM 17 INSTITUTIONS.
"We are glad to tell you that 17 institutions and 115 individuals helped us during the Gandhi Jayanti for canvassing orders for Khadi. Of this lot the most praiseworthy assistance was rendered by those indefatigable sisters, who are always at the help of all national activities. Our achievements, during the period of 21 days, ended on Friday evening is Rs. 155 thousands, including the sale of Khadi and Khadi Currency, and still there is a day left."
"These wonderful results amid the breath-taking depression working havoc all around are infusing in us a great enthusiasm and confirms our belief that Khadi—the root of national uplift—is steadily gaining ground."

JUNIOR COUNSEL AND JUDGE

Unseemly Incident In Sessions Court Ended By Regrets & Apologies

A stir was created in legal circles at the High Court last week by an incident which occurred during the hearing of a case at the Criminal Sessions.
It appeared that Mr. Justice Shingne who was presiding over the Court, had to pull up the defence counsel, a junior of a couple of years' standing, for the manner in which he was conducting the defence
After the close of the evidence, the defence counsel, while addressing the jury, sought to justify his conduct by an attempt to show that the judge's objection was nujustified.
The counsel added that he had some years' experience of observing the practice of eminent judges in England and also of English judges in this Court; which the presiding judge (Mr. Justice Shingne), he remarked, came from the Appellate Side of the High Court, was an Indian and held only a temporary post on the Bench; and that this was the first time that he presided over the Sessions Court.
While counsel was speaking in this strain, Mr. Justice Shingne interrupted him, saying that these remarks had no bearing on the merits of the case. For such unprofessional conduct his Lordship would have reported the matter to the Chief Justice, if it had come from a senior counsel, but as in this case the counsel was a junior, his Lordship did not propose to take such a step.
Later, after the lunch interval, the counsel expressed his regret and apologised to the judge for the expressions he had used.
Mr. Justice Shingne took the occasion to give some advice to the counsel His Lordship said that it always paid a counsel to be polite and courteous to the Court, while there was much to lose by getting into a temper.
Though the incident was closed between the judge and the counsel concerned, the Original Side Bar, of which the counsel was a member, took a more serious view of the matter and though that on their behalf an authoritative repudiation of the offending counsel's conduct was necessory.
The next day, therefore, the Advocate-General appeared before Mr. Justice Shingne and expressed regret for the unseemly incident on behalf of the Original Side Bar.

GANDHI JAYANTI

To-day Is The Last Day.

Buy more and more Khadi.
Buy more Khadi-Currency.
Every Indian must celebrate the Day.
None should remain without Khadi to-day.

SUBURBAN DISTRICT BOARD

Long Feud Concludes With Election Of New President

The Bombay Suburban District Local Board held the election of its President on Saturday the 7th October 1933.
Mr. Caesar D'Mello had resigned his Presidentship, on the advice of Mr. A. Master Collector of Bombay, because a large majority of members refused to support his leadership. After his resignation Mr. Caesar D'Mello and his two colleagues supported Mr. Shantaram N. Patil who was one of the signatories who called upon Mr. D'Mello to resign. Mr. Shantaram was thus induced to stand for the Presidentship. These attempts however to break the solidarity of the opposition did not succeed. When the time for voting came Mr. Caesar D'Mello proposed Mr. Shantaram to the Presidentship. It was however found that the only supporters of Mr. Shantaram were Mr. Caesar's two colleagues, none from the opposition voting for this candidate.
Mr. Chunilal D. Barfivala, M. A., LL. B., of Andehi was supported by all the other members of the Board and was elected President. Mr. Mistry the Vice-President remained neutral. Mr. Barfivala is a keen student of Local Self-Government and is the Editor of the Quarterly Journal of the Local Self-Government Institute, the only Journal of its kind in India which specialises in the problems of Local Self-Government in India and abroad.

WORKERS PROTEST AGAINST BONUS-CUT

Sassoon Group Strikers Demonstration At Lalbaug

A huge meeting of Sassoon Mill workers was held on Saturday morning at Elphinstone Road when Mr. Alwe presiding asked the workers whether they were willing to accept the salary which they were getting in 1914. He denounced the Sassoon Group for totally abolishing the Bonus which the workers were getting since the war. The bonus amounted to 80 per cent of the wages earned per month. Mr. Alwe told the workers that the weaver would get Rs. 20 to 22 per month and the spinner Rs. 14 to 15 per month if the Sassoons were successful in abolishing the Bonus totally.
The workers resolved not to work without bonus. Then they formed a procession which came to Lalbaug, taking with them Jacob Sassoon Strikers.
In Lalmaidan a mass meeting was held under the Presidency of Mr. Khandalkar who exhorted the workers to be firm and stand by their demand till the end.
The procession was then continued via Lalbaug, Kala Chowki, Gherapdee, Love Lane, Byculla Bridge, Bakra's Adda, Arthur Road Bridge to the Union's Head Office.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON MR. KHANDALKAR

Sequel To Picketing At J. Sassoon Mill Gate

The allegation that Mr. Khandalkar, a Bombay Labour leader, was assaulted by two European officials of the Jacob Sassoon Mills, Lal Baug, when he was picketing the mill gate, on Saturday morning, is contained in a letter addressed to the "Chronicle", by the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union.
The Union in its letter says:—
"On Saturday morning at the Jacob Sassoon Mill gates at Lal Baug Volunteers of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union were beaten by the European officials of the Jacob Sassoon Mills in the presence of the police. The Sassoon are determined to cut the whole amount of bonus (80 per cent of the wages earned) which the workers were getting since the war The workers naturally protested against this. The Bombay Girni Kamgar Union took the lead and picketing was installed at the gates of the Mills.
"At 6-30 a.m. two picketers stood at the gates of the Jacob Sassoon Mills peacefully dissuading the workers from going inside the Mills. The European officials of the Mills were not pleased to see the workers going back to their homes and they began to beat the Volunteers. Mr. Kandalkar, President of the Union, when informed of the incident arrived on the scene.
"Mr. Khandalkar protested against this and he himself put a badge of a Volunteer and began to picket at the gates.
ALLEGED ASSAULT
Thereupon a Weaving Master proceeded to beat Mr. Khandalkar with the fist and actually dragged him along the roadside. A European Superintendent of the Mill and a watchman ran towards him with a lathi, but Mr. Khandalkar skilfully managed to evade the blow. The workers on seeing their President being thus treated rushed forward rescued him and the officers of the Mill entered the Mill compound.
"Two policemen were watching this scene but they did not care to save Mr. Khandalkar from being assaulted."
Inquiries made by a "Chronicle" reporter at the Bhoiwada police station show that it was true that the Jacob Sassoon Mill was picketed by volunteers of the Girni Kamgar Union from early morning on Saturday. Mr. Khandalkar also appeared on the scene and stood at the mill gate wearing a badge. The Mill Manager requested him not to stand at the gate but Mr. Khandalkar it is stated refused to move until arrested. He continued to picket the gates for some time after the mill had commenced work. He then led a procession of a few hundred workers which marched to Ganesh Maidan where a meeting was held. The police, however, denied that Mr. Khandalkar was assaulted by mill officials in their presence.

EXHIBITION OF SWADESHI GOODS

To Be Open Also To-day From 5 p.m. To 8 p.m.

A sales exhibition of Swadeshi goods was organised by Gujarati ladies for Saturday and Sunday, the 7th and 8th of this month. We are informed that owing to great rush, the exhibition is extended for to-day (Monday). It will be open from 3 to 8 p.m.
It is hoped all Swadeshi-loving persons will take advantage of this opportunity of patronising Swadeshi goods.

Simon-Matsudaira Correspondence

Japanese Government Agree To 1904 Commercial Convention Remaining In Force For Month From October 10

LONDON, Oct 8
The correspondence between Sir J. Simon and Mr. Matsudaira, dated 7th October, is published in which Mr. Matsudaira announces that the Japanese Government agrees to the Indo-Japanese Commercial Convention of 1904, remaining in force for a month from 10th October, during which the customs duties on goods imported by either country from the other will be unchanged, also if a new Indo-Japanese commercial agreement is not concluded by 10th November, this arrangement will be extended for a further reasonable period on terms to be arranged between the Indian and Japanese representatives now discussing new commercial agreement—Reuter.

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN S. EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

King Alexander And Greek Ministers Reach Complete Agreement Regarding Near Eastern Questions

LONDON, October 8.
Plans framed at the recent Little Entente Conference at Sinaira, for closer co-operation between all South European countries, are being actively pursued with participation of the sovereigns concerned.
A meeting has just terminated at Isle of Vado, Greece, between King Alexander of Jugoslavia and Greek ministers in complete agreement regarding the Near Eastern questions, and the King has cordially approved of the recent far-reaching Graeco-Turk Pact.
King Alexander had previously visited Premier Carol of Rumania and King Boris of Bulgaria, and a meeting has now been arranged between Prince Carol and King Boris.—Reuter.

A. H. K. TEYMURTASH IS DEAD

Ends His Last Days In Prison

TEHERAN, October 8.
Abdul Hussein Khan Teymurtash, once most powerful man in Persia next to Shah, has died suddenly of heart-failure in prison, where he was serving a sentence of imprisonment for alleged swindling, extortion and acceptance of bribe.—Reuter's Special.

ANOTHER VIENNA OUTRAGE

Austrian C. In-C. Shot At Four Times In Chest?

VIENNA, Oct. 8.
Prince Starhemberg, the Commander-in-Chief of Heimwehr Force is reported to have been shot at four times in the chest.—Reuter.

REPORT BASELESS

LATER.
Latest reports indicate, that the reported shooting of Prince Starhemberg is baseless. Vice-Chancellor Fey declares that gendarmerie in Richenau district where the prince is staying for a hunting party, denies the rumour. It is conjectured that the report has arison from a story in the Budapest paper concerning poaching incident in the region where the prince was hunting when shots were exchanged.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND CATEGORICAL DENIAL

VIENNA, Oct. 8.
The attempt on Starhemberg's life is officially and categorically denied.—Reuter.

NEW WORLD FLYING RECORD

Col. Casanelli Does 625 Kilometres Per Hour In New Macchi Fiat

ANCONA, October 8.
The British world flying record of 551.8 kilometres per hour, for 100 kilometres established by Flight-Lieut. Bootham at Spithead in 1931, during the Schneider Cup flights has broken by Col. Guglielmo Casanelli who flying in new Macchi Fiat seaplane, averaged over 625 kilometres per hour.
This is subject to official confirmation.—Reuter's Special.

BOMBAY-BOUND STEAMER IN DISTRESS

Putting In At Swansea For Repairs

LONDON, Oct. 8.
The liner "City of Paris" bound for Bombay from Liverpool, with 250 passengers on board, is putting in at Swansea owing to engine trouble. The repairs will entail a short delay.—Reuter.

PASSENGERS BUSY SIGHT-SEEING

LONDON, Oct 8.
The "City of Paris" will not leave Swansea before Wednesday night. Meanwhile, passengers are being entertained to sight-seeing, etc.—Reuter.

PATHE
3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THE EAGLE AND THE HAWK
PARAMOUNT'S SENSATIONAL HIT WITH
FREDRIC MARCH
—CARY GRANT
SIR GUY STANDING—CAROLE LOMBARD
SATURDAY NEXT
THE GREATEST OF ALL SPECTACULAR MUSICAL COMEDIES
INTERNATIONAL HOUSE
with
17 STARS and A BEVY OF BEAUTIFUL GIRLS

ALDERSHOT LOSE THEIR UNBEATEN CERTIFICATE

Portsmouth's Defeat & Spurs' Victory In League Football Send Up Londoners To Top Of Table Again

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Portsmouth's defeat and Spurs 3rd victory send up Londoners to the top of the table again, while Exeter jump from fifth position to take lead in the Division. Southern Section. Aldershot lost their unbeaten certificate and now there are no unbeaten clubs in all four Divisions of the League.

At Tottenham attendance numbered 45,000. For the first time in the history of the club Spurs were captained by local-born players Rowe, who deputising for Felton was injured. There was exhibition of splendid football and very clever combination by both sides.

After a quarterhour's play Hunt scored from Evans pass for hometeam. Rowe was involved in collision just before the interval with the result that three stitches had to be put on his head. Immediately on resumption. Hall increased lead with a header from Mccormicks pass. Outside-left Evans put Spurs further ahead with a header from Mccormicks corner kick. Sunderland responded through Gurney.

There was drizzling rain at Sheffield where the game was played at excellent pace. Palethorpe opened the account for Stoke in the first half. After interval Sheffield United rearranged ttheir attack but without improvement. Palethrope scoring again completed tally. Baines who replaced Dunne reduced lead in the closing stages.

Ten thousand spectators paid for attendance at Middlesbrough. Both goals of the match were obtained in the first half. Warren netting in the fourth minute followed by Bruce three minutes later. Griffiths was the hero of the match and was a great stumbling block to Everton.

VILLA'S VICTORY.

Victory of Villa over Huddersfield at Villa Park was watched by 30,000 spectators. Winger Houghton centred the ball shortly after kick off; goalkeeper attempted to save but the ball slipped from his hands into the net. Mclean equalised but Astley regained lead before the change over.

Soon after resumption Houghton increased lead and Waring netted Villa's fourth goal. Mclean and Luke reduced lead on behalf of Huddersfield.

OLDHAM BEATEN.

Fifteen thousand persons watched Bolton beating Oldham by one goal to nil. Bolton gave robust display and their cleverer football foiled stern defence with the result that the first half was barren of goals.

In the second half Atkinson with a header obtained the only goal of the match from a corner kick. Bolton overplayed Oldham and defence stood up steadily.

Fulham-Hull draw attracted crowd of 20,000. Few Hull players endeavoured to exploit offside tactics. The game was stoutly contested. Finch netted from Prices short pass in the first half. In the latter half Abel, Fulham centreforward, was concerned in collision just before the interval and did not resume. It is announced that he has broken collarbone. Mcnaughton equalised for Hull.

ALDERSHOT BEATEN.

Swindon who beat Aldershot were much better side. They launched heavy attacks against a stubborn defence. The first half was bereft of goals. After recess Aldershot played lively football and Swindon goal had narrow escapes. The only goal of the match was obtained by Arsmstrong a few minutes from end.

Twelve thousand persons were treated to sparkling display at Norwich. Bird put on the first goal for Torquay in the eighth minute whereafter goalkeepers were in constant action. Stabb enabled visitors to lead by two goals to nil before recess. There was no slacking of pace after interval.

Norwich were exceedingly unlucky to lose despite their consistent attack.—Reuter's Special.

WATERLOO BEAT MANCHESTER

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The following are the results of principal matches played under Rugby Union Rules to-day:—

Bath 14, Rosslyn Park 10.
Blackhead 4, Old Merchant Taylors 19.
Bristol 3, Devonport Services 0.
Coventry 5, Leicester 5.
Gloucester 5, Northampton 0.
London Scottish 8, Harlequine 21.
London Welsh 5, Richmond 3.
Plymouth Albion 3, Blackheath 17.
Sale 12, Birkenhead Park 21.
United Services (Portsmouth) 11, Gys Hospital 3.
Waterloo 21, Manchester 10.
Cardiff 3, Newport 6.
Llanelly 12, Swansea 0.
Edinburgh Academicals 15, Watsonians 4.
Glasgow Academical 5, Glasgow High School 17.—Reuter's Special.

WARRINGTON BEAT DEWSBURY

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Oct. 7.

The following are the results of matches played under Northern Union Rugby Rules:—

England 4, Australia 0, (first test at Belle Vue).
Batley 2, Swinton 9.
Barrow 9, Broughton 8.
Castleford 18 Bradford N. 7.
Huddersfield 31, Featherstone Recreation 9.
Hull 5, Wigan 11.
Keighley 16, St. Helens 8.
Leeds 23, Hull Kinhston 20.
Oldham 18, Hunslet 8.
Rochdale Hornets 22, Leigh 5.
St. Helens Recreation 6, Widens 6.
Wakefield Trinity 4, Salford 3.
Warrington 32, Dewsbury 5.
York 29, Bramley 7.

BETTY SEYMOUR HICKS NOT TO MARRY

Actress Not Prepared To Quit Stage Yet

British Theatrical circles learned with surprise that the engagement announced less than a month ago between Miss Betty Seymour Hicks, daughter of Mr. Seymour Hicks, and Mr. Norman H. Winterton had been broken off.

Mr. Winterton, who is an estate agent, is 29, and the son of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. C. Winterton of Westgate House, Lichfield.

He and Miss Hicks first met in the Balearic Islands, where they were on holiday, and it was expected that the wedding would take place in a month or two.

Miss Hicks is 28, and made her first appearance on the stage in Melbourne in 1924. She then appeared as Celeste in "The Man in Dress Clothes," the play made famous by her father.

It was only a week before that Miss Betty Huntley Wright, daughter of Mr. Huntley Wright, the actor, announced that her engagement to marry Mr. Charles Wilson, the 24-year-old son of a busisess man with interests in the West Indies, had been broken off.

She declared that marriage would mean that she would have to live in Bermuda and give up her theatrical career.

WORLD'S BASEBALL

New York Beats Washington & Wins Championship

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.

In the World's Baseball Championship series in the fifth game New York beat Washington by four four runs to three.

New Rork wins World Champonship by four matches to one.

ISLANDERS TROUNCED

Madras Gymkhana Rugby Tournament

MADRAS, Oct. 7.

The Madras Gymkhana Rugby tournament for which seven teams have entered commenced this evening on the Island ground with a match between the First Battalion of Somerset Light Infantry and Islanders.

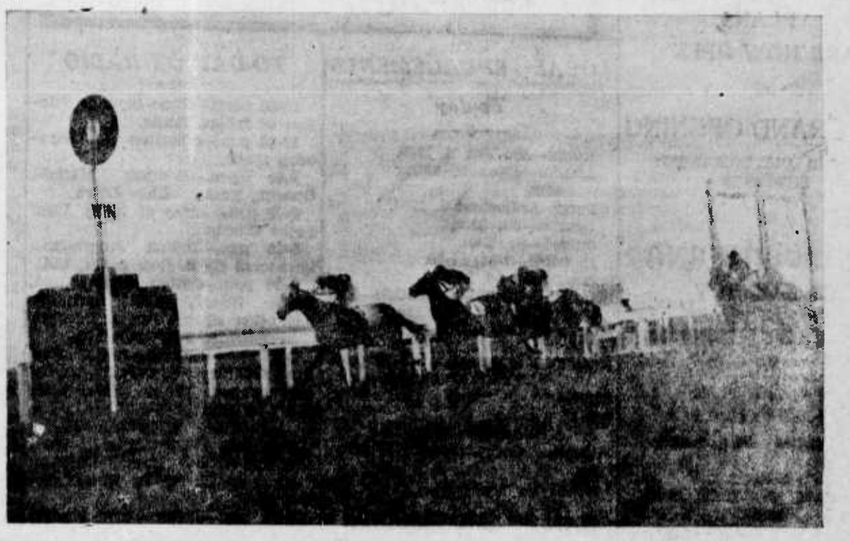
The game which was watched by a large gathering proved a one-sided affair, the Infantry securing an easy win by 22 points (two goals and four tries) to nil.—A. P.

DRASTIC FRENCH RULE

In future, if a French Rugby player does not go off the field when ordered to do so by the referee, his club will automatically lose the match, and the player and his captain will be suspended for six months.

Governor's Last Day At Poona Races

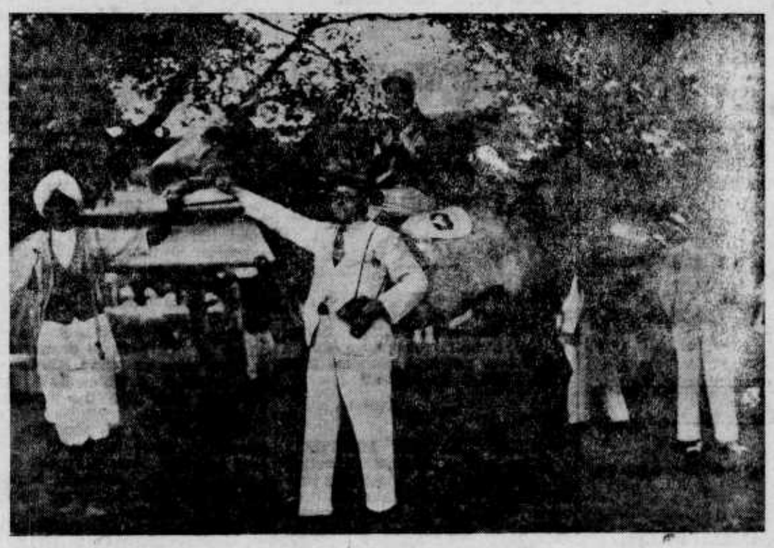
Sir Frederick and Lady Sykes watching the progress of the races from the paddock on the last day of Poona Season.



Mr. Diamond's "Galloping Major" (Evans) winning the DoncasterPlate—highest stakes of the day —from "Message" and "Custodian" on Saturday.

Mr. S. M. Haroon's "Dhib-Shalwa" wins the Good-Bye Plate (Div. I) from "Muhaisin" and "Rushdi."

Mr. S. M. Haroon's "Dhib-Shalwa" (B. McQuade) led in after its victory in the Good-Bye Plate, Div. I.



Mr. Diamond leading in "Galloping Major" (Evans) after its victory in the Doncaster P...

HIGH TIME FOR RULERS TO REALISE

Mr. Kothari's Message To Conference

(From Our Correspondent.)
WADHWAN, Oct. 7.

Mr. Manilal Kothari has to-day sent the following message to Sheth Govindlalji Pitti, President Central India States people's Conference which is being held at Khandwa.

"Regret inability to attend owing to deportation our struggle for responsible Government must primarily be carried on within the states no matter it may involve great sacrifice and sufferings. Mass consciousness will then be awakened which will make personal rule with concommittent evils altogether impossible. It is high time, the princes realize the situation and co-operate with the people in evolving representative institutions. Trust, under your leadership strenous efforts will be made to start work on constructive lines."

WHY RESERVE SEATS FOR MUSLIMS?

Alwar Hindu Sahayak Committee's Protest

NEW DELHI, Oct. 7.

Taking advantage of the forthcoming session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, the Secretary, Hindu Sahayak (support) Committee, Alwar, has issued an appeal for assistance to Hindus in Alwar State.

He enumerates certain grievances of the Hindu community in Alwar under the present regime and protests in particular against reservation of posts for Muslims in the services.

The Secretary further states that Mr. Gafurkhan Mahawat, who was sentenced to death by the State High Court in connection with the murder of Pandit Ramdayal during last year's riots, has been released.—A. P.

VOLUNTEERS GET 9 MONTHS' R. I.

Sequel To Possess Congress House

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 7.

Two Congress volunteers were sentenced to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment each to-day for attempting to take possession of the local Congress House, which has been sealed by the police.

A. I. MEMON CONFERENCE

Jam Saheb Inaugurates Second Session

JAMNAGAR, Oct. 7.

The Second Session of the All-India Memon Conference opened here to-day.

Seth Alibhai Jhaveri, Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the delegates and requested His Highness the Jam Saheb who was among these present to declare the Session formally open.

In inaugurating the conference the Jam Saheb expressed his desire to help them in every possible way.

Sheth Nurmahmad Ahmed of Gondal who was elected to preside over the conference, in the course of his address, referred to the problems facing the community, particularly education. He urged old and young rich and poor to work for the uplift of the community.—A. P.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN MALAYA

Intending Immigrants Warned

LAHORE, (By Mail.)

The following press communique is issued by the Director Information Bureau, the Punjab:—

It has come to the notice of the Punjab Government that there are a large number of Indians who are out of employment in Malaya. Intending immigrants to the Federated Malaya States are therefore warned that owing to the present world wide economic depression the unemployment problem in Malaya is most acute and that there is no prospect whatever of their finding employment on arrival in that country.—A.P.

SHAKESPEARE POPULAR IN BERLIN

Shakespeare is more popular than ever in Berlin at present. Nicolai's Opera "The Merry Wives of Windsor" was recently performed at the Municipal Opera in Charlottenburg and now the State Dramatic Theatre will open its winter season with a superbly produced "Julius Caesar." Over 300 supers have been engaged for crowd scenes.

The noted People's Theatre is also performing Shakespeare. One of its productions in the coming season will be "The Taming of the Shrew."

SCRIP SYSTEM IN GERMAN TRADE

Dealings Allowed On Principle For Additional Exports

BERLIN, Oct. 7.

Dealings in scrip are on principle allowed only for additional exports of German goods according to an announcement of the Foreign Currency Control Department.

Germans are forbidden to buy scrip for speculative or investment purposes but German holders of scrip may sell their holdings abroad if they undertake to hand over to Reichsbank foreign currency obtained by such transactions.—Reuter.

AHMEDABAD LABOUR DISPUTE

Mr. Nanda Interviews Gandhiji

AHMEDABAD, October 8.

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Secretary of the Labour Association arrived here this morning after interviewing Gandhiji at Wardha.

It is understood that he will address a letter to the millowners' Association requesting it to submit all questions in dispute to the Arbitration Board after the resignation of Seth Chimanlal Parikh from the Conciliation Board.—A.P.m

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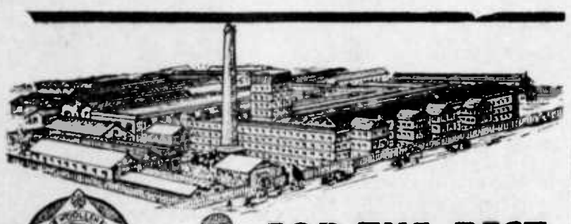

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INDIAN STATES DEMAND CONSTITUTIONAL RULERS

Representative Assemblies Must Be Established To Satisfy Political Aspirations Of People Urges, Shivlal Motilal

Delivering his presidential address at the Central Indian State's People's Conference held at Khandwa on Saturday Sjt. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal said:

Paramountcy has laid definite obligations and duties on the Paramount Power with regard to the standard and the methods of government and administration in the States as also for the satisfaction of the political aspirations and ambitions of the people who form a very important part of the States. The paramount authority has to discharge its duties in keeping with the changed and ever-changing conditions. A more liberal view and a constructive policy with regard to these obligations are called for.

OUR DEMANDS

Our objective has been laid down in previous conferences and still holds the field. We desire establishment of Responsible Government in the States as also in British India. We want that the Princes shall abjure absolute rule and become constitutional rulers. We demand that representative assemblies be inaugurated in the States on elective basis and no law should be made except with the consent of the assembly, no tax should be raised and no expenditure made without its approval and the annual budgets should be submitted to its vote. Election of representatives should be by direct election. Immediate satisfaction of this demand is essential.

SOCALLED ASSEMBLIES.

In a few States, the so-called assemblies have been set up but if we examine their character they are no better than a subordinate branch of a department of State, and they have no powers of legislation or any control over the executive branch of the Government or over any expenditure or taxes.

These assemblies are more like a gathering of privileged Durbaris; the majority of the members of such assemblies are officials and nominated members, and the elected members if any, are in very small minority and are generally those returned by Municipal Boards composed of nominated members or by other associations, of Sardars, etc. In some of these so-called assemblies a member can only ask five questions, but he cannot even move a resolution, in some others a resolution can be moved only with the permission of the Prince or his Dewan but not otherwise, and the resolution has no more force than a recommendation. The Princes have not displayed any enthusiasm for establishing in their States, institutions composed of representatives elected by the people. The political department has also been very cold in this matter.

APPEAL TO PARAMOUNT POWER

We address our appeal to the Princes and to the Paramount Power for establishing representative assemblies in the States and for carrying out other reforms; to the Princes, for they are the rulers, to the Paramount Power because the functions and responsibilities of the paramountcy have laid on them in the greatest degree the obligation of satisfaction and fulfilment of these demands, and secondly because without their will and desire, the Princes even if they wished it, may not be prepared to put them through. The initiative should in my opinion come from the Paramount authority itself.

PRINCE'S EXPENDITURE.

Except in a few States there is no limit to the amount a Prince can spend out of the State revenues, for his expenses and the expenses of his household. It is necessary that such expenses should be defined and fixed, and only the fixed amount should be spent by the Princes and the revenue of the State should not be burdened with other expenses of the Palace. Taxes are paid by the people for purposes of their protection and for social services which it is the duty of the States to render. A reasonable amount of taxes, the Prince may take for his privy purse, and remember that it is the hard-earned money of his people that he takes to spend.

BIKANER CASE.

Before concluding I should like to say a word about the Bikaner case. The Bikaner Case as it is known is agitating the minds of the people of the States everywhere.

These persons have been undertrial prisoners for the last twenty-one months. Very shabby and harsh treatment has been accorded to them. They have been subjected to various sorts of troubles, discomforts and humiliation. Their health has been very much affected by the treatment accorded to them. The accused could not get lawyers of Bikaner to take up the case and defend them.

The State of Bikaner is ruled by an enlightened Ruler of liberal and patriotic instincts. We recognise that H. H. the Maharaja is imbued with the spirit of reform. He has done much to improve Bikaner in various ways. It is the lot of great men to be admired and criticised. I am really sorry to see that under such a regime these seven public-spirited citizens are subjected to a charge of sedition for criticism believed to have emanated from them. I still hope a liberal and wise policy will be adopted and the solution approached in a broadminded spirit.

COUNTERFEIT COINS?

Karachi Muslim Arrested For Alleged Manufacture

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, October 5.

The Baghiadi quarter police of Karachi City are investigating a case of alleged manufacture of counterfeit rupee and half rupee coins.

One man named Osman Razamohomed a Makrani Mahomedan, was arrested by the police at the Karachi City station and from his possession they found a few forged coins and materials and instruments including dies used for counterfeiting rupees and eight anna pieces.

On raiding his house the police recovered more articles confirming the suspicion that the man had been regularly manufacturing these coins.

IRATE VILLAGERS

Destroy Crops Of Kaira *Harijans*

(From A Correspondent.)

NADIAD, October 7.

Kaira District Local Board by a resolution had thrown open all the wells owned by the Board to Harijans and sign-boards to that effect are placed near the wells.

At Samarkha a village in the Kaira District, a Harijan woman, wife of a teacher in the local mission school fetched water from a well three days ago. The villagers getting angry destroyed crops in the fields of the Harijans. The estimated damage is about Rs. 2,000.

All the Harijans of the village are converted to Christianity long ago and they have filed a complaint against the villagers.

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MYSORE GOVT. & SUGAR MILL BILL

Defeat Is Injury To State, Says Dewan

IN PUBLIC INTEREST

Measure Will Be Proceeded With In Upper House

MYSORE, Oct. 7.

The Mysore Assembly concluded its session to-night after disposing of a large number of resolutions.

Disabilities of the Harijans were discussed at great length on a resolution urging legislation to secure equality of privileges in the use of highways, roads, wells, tanks, resthouses, and all places of public utility and penalising persons who obstructed such use by Harijans. Government sympathised with the principle and assured the members that every possible ameliorative measure would be adopted though they would advise speed with caution in all such social matters.

SUGAR MILL BILL.

Declaring the session closed Sir Mirza Ismail referred with keen disappointment to the Assembly's rejection of the Mysore Sugar Mill Bill and said that in measures so clearly in the public interest Government was entitled to general co-operation. He said:

"By withholding of this, the Government's difficulties have increased but that is an injury not to Government but to the State and to the prestige of democratic institutions. It is always Government's hope that this democratic Assembly may justify itself in the fullest sense. It has to express candidly the popular hopes, and apprehensions, but also to consider proposals brought forward by the Government with that reasonableness which may fairly be expected of representatives selected for statesmanlike duty. The tendency to instinctive suspicion and automatic opposition stands aside in matters likely to be misinterpreted by the public. Such an attitude is simply a renunciation of the democratic duty. The policy of constructive co-operative usefulness will be of immense immediate value to the State, tending towards the development of truly democratic institutions especially in view of the fact that democracy those days is as suspect as tyranny judged soley by its practical value."

THEIR TRUE WELLWISHER.

Sir Mirza hoped that the above remarks coming from a true wellwisher of the Assembly and one endeavouring to enhance its prestige, both within and outside the State would not be misunderstood. Convinced of the need, urgency and usefullness of a measure of a control of the sugar industry, the Government proposed to proceed with it in the Upper House.

He concluded with a strong plea that members who were not returned in the coming General election should not lose interest in public affairs but should continue to give close co-operation and suggestions in the daily work of administration so as to make it productive of real public good. —A. P.

London, Oct. 7.—Sir Robert Gales in an interview to Reuter said that he would be going to India in "month or so" to survey Hardinge Bridge.—Reuter.

LIFE SENTENCE FOR GANGSTERS

Sequel To Kidnapping Oil Millionaire

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oct. 7.

Notorious gangsters Harvey Bailey and Albert Bates have been sentenced to life imprisonment for kidnapping of Herschell, aged oil millinarie, in July.

Shannon, owner of ranch, where Herschell was concealed and his wife also get life sentence.

Gangsters Barman and Kelly who were also implicated have been sentenced to 15 years imprisonment but are appealing against the sentence.—Reuter.

NO POLITICS IN CO-OP. MOVEMENT

Minister Warns Against Disastrous Results

MADRAS, Oct. 7.

"Of late there has been a tendency among politicians to enter the movement and consciously or unconsciously import parochial factions and controversies into co-operative institutions. The results of such actions in cases which have been brought to the notice of Government have been disastrous. Unless this tendency is checked and political factions are eschewed altogether, the whole movement will be heading towards inefficiency and barrenness" observed Mr. P. T. Rajan, Development Minister, opening the fourth Conference of Primary Land Mortgage Banks to-day.

Diwan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao requesting the Minister to open the Conference said that in all countries where Land Mortgage Banks had been a success, it was achieved by the ungrudging help given by the Government.—A. P.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1933

SURRENDER TO DIE-HARDS

The Conservative Party were again able to stave off a possible defeat at the Birmingham Conference by postponing a decision on the real question,—whether the party as a whole approves of the White Paper policy or not. This is the second time that the party leaders have manoeuvred in this manner and refused to face the question squarely. In the meanwhile they have been so desperately pressed by the Die-Hard campaign that they can only maintain their position "vis-a-vis" their own supporters by a whole series of surrenders, for which India will have to suffer. The whole discussion suggests that the Government have not the backing of the Tory party, and are in doubt whether they will be able finally to put their wishes into concrete form. To give it its due, the party as a whole is honest enough to say that it does not want India to have political freedom.

HOW TO LOSE INDIA

Lord Wolmer told his friends that the White Paper constitution would burden the Indian taxpayer with an additional £7 millions and he asked them whether it was going to give more efficient and economical service. On the other hand, the Marquis of Hartington, with that perspicacity which is the special privilege of his order, complained that India was attaining in one generation what it had taken Great Britain so many generations to achieve, and feared that the White Paper constitution would land Britain in an impossible situation, unless substantial alterations were made in it. Lord Lloyd was more realistic in his outlook and frankly declared that if India was lost, the British Empire would go. We must frankly tell him that the tactics adopted by him and his many friends in his party are the best calculated to make Britain lose India.

SAFE FOR BRITAIN

Even those who spoke on behalf of the Government were very apologetic to the Party and assured their opponents that the scheme was approved by British officials in India and that it would increase Britain's trade with this country. We suppose the assurance that a peaceful settlement with India offered "the best possible prospect for increasing British trade with India" was accepted as an assurance by the disgruntled members of the party that India was safe for Britain and will continue to be as a good financial proposition as in the past.

TO MORTGAGE HER DESTINY

Such frank discussions must prove even to those Indians who believe in the White Paper that if there are to be any changes in it, they will make it worse and not better. We know now that Mr. Baldwin and Sir Samuel Hoare have surrendered to the pressure of the Die Hards and every day we hear of some new concession to the reactionaries who have succeeded in rousing the fears of the Tory rank and file.

All the British vested interests are now up in arms and they are determined to prevent any discrimination against their privileges. This means, in plain terms, that India is to be handed over to British investors and financiers, bound hand and foot. Most of the complaints made at the Conference were that the interests of capitalists and others would be jeopardised under the White Paper. If they had gone into the White Paper more carefully, they would have found that under the new constitution, they are made even more impregnable than ever. If India were to accept such a policy she would mortgage her destiny for untold years to the exploiter.

An Alternative Programme

The Berar Youth Conference, held at Akola on Saturday and Sunday under the presidency of Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, is a sincere attempt to revive the youth movement that has come to a standstill owing to the failure of the Civil Disobedience movement and the absence of a rousing programme to take its place. Mrs. Chattopadhyaya took a very prominent part in the movement but she now realises that "a sense of aimless drift is evident in the people".

She attributes the change partly to the absence of a clear programme and the lack of definite leadership and not to repression and ordinances, as generally believed. There are plenty of workers ready to devote themselves to the prosecution of an active movement if the leaders put their heads together and devise a plan of action which is not only sound in theory but feasible in practice and capable of enlisting real co-operation from the public on a large scale. It is not enough to say to the public: "Here is a beautiful plan. Very few can use it and they may use it as they please. As for the vast bulk of the Congressmen, they are always free to do some constructive work or other. Only they must not work in a concerted manner under the auspices of any Congress Committee". We doubt whether any more impossible and chaotic proposition was ever put before the political workers of any country.

Mrs. Chattopadhyaya has suggested an elaborate alternative programme. We believe that some such programme has been seriously considered by many Congress workers in several parts of the country, not excluding the United Provinces. It is not impeacable and would involve enormous work in organisation. But world history shows that such organisation of the masses —not, be it remembered, through the Legislative Councils alone— is essential for any radical reform for the benefit of the masses. Earnest Congress leaders will do well to take timely note of the changing feeling among the people and rally them round its own banner.

Needs To Be De-officialised

The Bombay Governor's recently developed interest in rural welfare is remarkable. But while official interest, when genuine, is most helpful, official control, which often goes with it, is not equally so. The cramping effects of official regulation and control are best seen in a movement like Co-operation. The Sind Co-operative Conference, held at Karachi during the week end, was inaugurated by the Commissioner of Sind and was presided over by the Collector of Karachi and it received a characteristcially official message from the Governor of Bombay. A conference so conducted is not likely to be quite independent and outspoken in its criticism of Government's policy towards co-operation, though that policy is generally recognised as being a hindrance to the free development of the movement.

The Governor admits in his message that the movement has begun to show certain signs of deterioration but does not say anything about Government's share of responsibility for the deterioration. Apart from the question of undue control by the Government, the movement can be effective in rural areas only if it is part of a wider plan of rural education and debt redemption. But rural education has not yet received from the State a tithe of the attention it deserves. The redemption of debt is a huge problem, the total agricultural indebtedness in the country being estimated at about 600 crores of rupees. It is impossible to deal with it unless co-operative credit societies are supplemented by land mortgage banks for long term loans. But the Government of Bombay have done little to promote land banks.

The Governor strongly condemns the tendency of many co-operative societies to advance loans against the tangible security of the borrower, thus converting the societies into mere agricultural banks. But what are the societies to do if the borrower's credit is small and his debt large and agricultural banks are not available to assist him? The Co-operative movement has doubtless mighty potentialities, but they will be realities only if it is supplemented by several other kindred plans of uplift and Government themselves become far more responsive to the real needs of the people.

Press Views

The A. I. C. C.

It now appears probable that a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee will be convened before long. Indeed there has, of late, been a pressing demand for such a meeting, in order that the present situation may be thoroughly discussed by the provincial Congress leaders who are actually in touch with popular feeling. We sincerely hope that this demand will meet with no further resistance and that an opportunity of free and frank discussion will be provided. We have already lost much valuable time. While individual leaders have spoken out, the policy of Congress as a whole, it must be admitted, has for the last few months, been indeterminate and indefinte. Discussion for the sake of discussion is not what we want. We want a candid exchange of ideas and experiences, with a view to the formulation of an effective national programme. In order to be effective, the programme must be comprehensive, embracing the whole national life.—"Forward."

A New Programme

Reports from the different parts of the country show that Congressmen everywhere are getting tired of the present political deadlock in the Congress situation. It is no use making a secret of the fact that the programme of individual civil disobedience, if the expectation that individual Congressmen here and there should practise civil disobedience without any help or guidance from anybody may be at all called a programme, has not been favourably received by the people. The idea has not been enthusiastically taken up even by the more orthodox sections of the followers of the Congress. On the other hand, the abandonment of the previous programme without placing any alternative political programme before the country has left most of the Congress, men in a state of forced inactivity. The result is that everywhere amongst Congressmen there is impatience and restlessness. The position has in fact become well-night intolerable to the active and ardent spirits in the Congress fold. The need of the hour, therefore, is the enunciation in clearer and more unmistakable terms of the next policy of the Congress and the laying down of a definite line of political activities before Congressmen. This alone can revitalise our Swaraj movement which is now in an unfortunately moribund condition.—"A. B. Patrika."

Primary Object

Let no one forget that when all is said and done the Congress is essentially and above everything else a political organisation embracing the whole country and all communities and classes with one supreme object in view. Any attempt to side-track that object either by converting the Congress into an organisation to fight the battle of the masses against the classes or to fight the battle of the Harijans against Hindu orthodoxy will fail as decisively as the previous attempts to make it a glorified edition of the Spinners' Association. There is room enough for all these things in the national programme—many of them are, indeed, excellent and vitally important as auxilaries, but the primary and principal object of the Congress must be to wrest political power and authority from the bureaucracy and vest it in the Indian people.—"Tribune."

Not Yet Complete

The truth is, and everybody knows it, whether all have the courage or honesty to speak out or not, that the (Ottawa) Agreement was meant to prop up the falling British trade with India at the expense of India and what is happening is only what was intended, nothing more and nothing less. India has been made to antagonise her best customers for the sake of Britain not only without any compensation for her loss of trade with them but also actually with further loss in her trade with the country for whom she was offered in sacrifice. The sacrifice is, however, not yet complete. Lopping of limbs after the silent strangulation is still needed to complete the ceremony. The Lancashire Deputation is now here to try to help in the work. Aspirants to office and honour! prepare yourselves carefully for officiating at the last and the most magnificent rites of all. By your help only can the soul of India be saved.—"Searchlight."

INDIAN PROPAGANDA ABROAD

India Must Win World Support In Her Fight For Swaraj

By A. S. KAMLANI, Jt. Hon. Secretary, Friends of India Society, London.

Now that there is a lull in the movement, it is time for reflection. These few months need not be wasted, but they can be most usefully spent in discussion and thinking things out for the future. We must not miss legitimate opportunities, otherwise we are postponing Swaraj.

With our non-violent movement we are seeking to draw the attention of the world and to convert the heart of the Englishman as far as that is possible. How is the world going to take an interest if it does not know the facts. If propaganda is considered a necessary part of a conflict which seeks to attain its object by force, it is much more so of a non-violent movement which tries to convert.

GOING TOO FAR

An idea seems to be current in India that we must rely upon ourselves. Formerly we used to look outside for help to lift us. A natural reaction came from this attitude and we have tried to be entirely self-dependent. We have gone too far to the other extreme and have thrown away opportunities of legitimate help from other lands. Why should we not accept their support, while working ourselves whole-heartedly for our liberation? Do we realise that the moral support of other countries should have been a valuable asset to our movement?

One can often take a hint from one's opponent. In this article I propose showing how the British Government has prevented the truth about India being known in other countries. Later I shall show what active measures the Britishers have taken to make their case known and what we shall have to do to counteract this propaganda. Not a great deal of expense and effort is needed if we apply our minds to this task.

A SPANISH EPISODE

Last year a former member of the Executive Committee of Friends of India Society went to Spain on a business trip. He was engaged to speak on India to a group of students at the University. Previous to this he fell ill and had a visitor from the British Consulate presumably to inquire after his health. After half an hour's chat just before departing this amiable gentleman let fall the remark, "Oh, by the way, I hear you are speaking at the University on India. If I were you I should drop the engagement. The conditions here are disturbed and the authorities won't appreciate your talk on this subject."

Our friend knew what this courteous diplomatic language meant. As in the circumstances in which he was placed, he did not want to get into trouble with his passport, etc., and to inconvenience a number of his clients

(Continued on page 7)

Frankly Speaking

DOWNRIGHT LOOT

When the Joint Parliamentary Committee discussed the question of commercial discrimination and the spokesmen of the British Chambers and Shipowners' Parliamentary Committee gave evidence, it was urged that a provision should be made in the Constitution that no discrimination should ever be made against British interests.

When an Indian member raised the question of protecting key industries, against well-established British industries with their complex organisation and huge capital, Sir Austen Chamberlain said that that would amount to discrimination.

This means that there is to be no protection to Indian industries, even when they are new or are important to the country. No doubt, if the Tariff Board ever foolishly suggested discrimination, the Secretary of State would at once come down and prevent it.

And yet, they are all conspiring to describe this as freedom. It appears to us that "downright loot" would be a better description.

MUCH NEEDED PROPAGANDA

Commenting, about a fortnight ago, on the need for propaganda against the proposed Reserve Bank scheme, we made a suggestion that the old Currency League found some years ago should be revived or a new one should be started in its place.

It is, therefore, gratifying to note that a number of businessmen in Bombay have resolved to form a new Currency League to organise and educate public opinion on the desirability "of obtaining an immediate devaluation of the rupee and opposing the perpetuation of the 18d sterling ratio," as is sought to be done through the Reserve Bank Bill.

Though agitation against the present exchange ratio will be the principal item in its programme, the League will do well to deal with the whole problem of national currency with special reference to the Bank Bill.

As the subject is highly technical, both the Legislature and the inteligent public should be enabled to understand at least the main issues involved in the Bill.

WRONG METHODS

It is deplorable that, despite their bitter experience of the past, the authorities in Bengal do not revise their methods of combating terrorism.

They should have realised by now that without the fullest co-operation from the public they can do but little and that their present methods are hardly calculated to enlist such co-operation.

They are reported to have issued fresh orders forbidding all Hindu Bhadralok youths in certain added areas to stir out of their houses from sunset to sunrise or to use bicycles on public thoroughfares. Orders like these have been found to do more harm than good and the discrimination against a particular community is likely to rouse its indignation all over the country.

The proposal, made at a Head Masters' Conference convened by the Additional Superintendent of Police, Dacca, to compel teachers in affected areas to take tht oath of allegiance to the Crown is a futile and mischievous suggestion which, if acted upon, is bound to spread discontent in all the schools in the province.

FUTILE SUGGESTION

Mr. H. K. Hales' letters to Indian leaders, particularly to Gandhiji, asking him to go to Midnapur to prevent a recurrence of the "recent terrible happenings", are quite unhelpful.

He knows that Gandhiji and the whole Congress are against violence of any sort and that they have condemned the Terrorists times out of number. The Government know it as well.

That being the case, wo do not see how Gandhiji can intervene usefully and prevent a "recurrence of the terrible happenings" though he might be able to deal with the Terrorists, if he were promised co-operation by the Government.

Since Sir John Anderson has been inventing new methods every day to put down Terrorism, it is useless for Gandhiji or anyone to interfere. The Government are responsible, they have ignored all suggestions that come from the public and they must be left to deal with the matter.

Such things cannot be put a stop to by the mere advice of Gandhiji. In a free country such things do not happen, and they will not happen in a free India.

And if Gandhiji wanted to go to Midnapur it is quite certain the Government would stop him.

LEGAL ATROCITY

The Division Bench of the Lahore High Court confirmed the sentence of death passed on Ghulam Haider, a boy aged 13, who was sentenced to death for murdering the paramour of his mother.

His mother had a "laison" with one Ali, and his father got angry and murdered his wife, for which he was sentenced to transportation for life. The unfortunate boy brooded over this and ultimately shot Ali dead in a field.

Legally the High Court Judges may be fully justified in sentencing the boy to death, but to pass the capital sentence on a boy of 13 is really a legal atrocity in these days.

At the most the boy should have been sent to Borstal Jail for a suitable term. In England the capital sentence cannot be passed on children under 16. In America or France the boy might have been extolled for his courage, and acquitted by a jury.

There must be some other less savage remely for this boy's crime, committed under extenuating circumstances, and we hope the Punjab Government will find it?

Readers' Views

[illegible] DEWAN'S TRIBUTE TO GANDHI

From "Truth."

It is a pity that greater publicity has not been given to the observatons of Sir Mirza Ismail, the Dewan of Mysore, on Mr. Gandhi's present and future role in the life of modern India. This tribute, coming as it does from an undefiled source with no axe to grind, is an irrefutable reply to Mr. Gandhi's critics whose effusions are always given such great prominence in Anglo-Indian journals. For the benefit of these people I hope you will permit me to quote Sir Ismail's words:

"There is one man above all others who can help us towards a reconciliation of our difficulties and towards that new phase of character that is the ground work of Self-Government. I am not one of those who wish Mahatma Gandhi to retire from politics.

"There never was a time when India so badly needed the guidance of a genuine leader and in him we have one who holds a unique position in the country and who is not only a convinced lover of peace and an ardent patirict but also a farseeing sagacious statesman. I feel that he is qualified far better than anyone else to reconcile the conflicting elements in the country and to induce them all to march together a further stage along the road that leads to Self-Government.

"He also has it in his power, as no one else has, to establish the happiest relations between India and Great Britain. I feel sure that the Government have in him a powerful ally and Great Britain a true friend."

What a refreshing contrast this is to the activities of the petty-minded scribes who want to consign Mr Gandhi to oblivion for reasons best known to themselves. Verily, they are of the ostrich tribe, but we all know what fate overtakes this genus ultimately.

"A Fast Unto Death"

From A. J. Samuel, Raikhad.

Mr. Samuel David writes in "Sandesh" of 4-10-33 that he has started a fast unto death from the 1st of this month as a protest against the recent illegal appointment of Mr. Elijah Hyams Kilekar as the Secretary of the Bene-Israelite Jamat of Ahmedabad. His further grievance is that Messrs. Enock Rahamin Jiratkar, the Treasurer, and H.H. Moses, the Vice-President aid and abet Mr. Kilekar in doing injustice to some members of the Jamat.

He would continue his fast—even unto death—till Messrs. Kilekar, Jiratkar and Moses voluntarily resign from their offices or till the Jamat removes them from their respective offices.

No doubt, it is highly gratifying to see such a hero in the Bene-Israelite community. The whole community has to be proud of him. But will the same community save him? May God give him strength, physical as well as spiritual to come out of the ordeal successfully.

An Atrocious Sentence

From Sister Monica

I was not aware till I read yesterday of the death sentence passed on a boy of thirteen that it was possible for any one of such a tender age to be given capital punishment.

Even those in favour of such sentences being given, would I feel sure be against such to any one so young, unless the boy had been proved to be thoroughly depraved.

In giving judgment both character and motive should be considered. To rid the world of a man who could so break up the boy's home and might do the same in any other, was not so bad a motive as that of his father who did not receive such a sentence for killing his mother.

It seems to me that if just judgment is given, the man who had caused so much unhappiness and murder had more reason to be killed than the one who took it into his own hands to do so.

Being so little justification in taking the boy's life, I hope the sentence will be altered to that of a Reformatory School for a few years.

Lokmanya Rashtraya Kanyashala

From Baban Gokhalay

With reference to the letter of Mr. R N. Bapasola appearing in your yesterday's paper in reply to certain inquiry made by Mr. S. Nagasundaram with regard to the permanent funds of Lokmanya Rashtriya Kanyashala, I am advised by my lawyers that, as the matters are in their hands it is not advisable for me to give any reply in detail to the various statements made in the said two letters for the present in the press.

However, I might state that the Postal Cash Certificates of the value of Rs. 7,500 invested nine years ago and which will realise next year Rs. 13 000 have all these years been in the possession of the Swarajya Sabha.

I have not endorsed the same on grounds which are matters of dispute between myself and the Swaraj Sabha. We had gone to the Arbitration of Principal Gharpure but the Swaraj Sabha backed out after taking several postponements and thus overstepping the time limit, nspite of the warning of the Arbitrator. Another attempt is made to settle the disputes and I trust that the same will finally be settled. Thereafter I shall enlighten the public about the facts herein if it is so desired then.

WHAT'S TO BE INDIA'S ULTIMATE GOAL?

Indians Must Chalk Out A Clear-Cut Progrmme

By JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

The new comer from prison has long been cut off from the rough and tumble of life and politics, and yet he has a certain advantage on his side. He can take a more detached view; he is not so much wrapped up in the controversies of the moment; he may be able to stress principles when others agree about petty tactics; he may actually see the realities under the surface of ever-changing phenomena.

Many people ask: what are we to do? The mouths of most of those who could answer, or help in framing the answer are shut either in prison or outside. But free advice, often accompanied by threats, comes to us in an unending stream from those who rule us and their faithful followers in this land. They warn us and threaten us and cajole us and offer us good advice by turns, anxious to influence us and yet uncertain of the right approach to us. Let us leave them and their advice for the moment; such gifts, even when free, are apt to be suspect.

WHAT DO WE WANT?

Right action cannot come out of nothing; it must be preceded by thought. Thought which is not meant to lead to action has been called an abortion; action which is not based on thought is chaos and confusion. It is worth while therefore to clear our minds of all the tangled webs that may have grown there. To forget for the moment the immediate problems before us, the difficult knots we have to unravel, the day to day worries, and go back a little to basic facts and principles. What exactly do we want? And why do we want it?

I write with diffidence because I have for long been cut off from the nationalist press, but I have a feeling that little attention is paid to these basic facts and principles. The censorship may be partly to blame for this, or the fear of it, but even that, I think, is not a sufficient explanation. Attention seems to be concentrated on the most trivial of issues and vital matters are ignored. Should Gandhiji see the Viceroy or not? Will Stanley Baldwin triumph over Winston Churchill? What has Sir Samuel Hoare said or not said? Are we going to get that wonderful thing called "Central Responsibility' or not? Hardly a reference to what we are driving at, hardly a thought of real issues.

THOSE PHANTOM FIGURES

Never in the long range of history has the world been in such a state of flux as it is today. Never has there been so much anxious questioning, so much doubt and bewilderment, so much examining of old institutions, existing ills and suggested remedies. There is a continuous process of change and revolution going on all over the world, and everywhere anxious statesmen are almost at their wits' end and grope about in the dark. It is obvious that we are a part of this great world problem and must be affected by world events.

On the gaily-decked official stage of India or England phantom figures come and go, posing for a while as great statesman; Round Tablers flit about like pale shadows of those who created them, engaged in pitiful and interminable talk which interests few and affects an even smaller number. Their main concern is how to save the vested interests of various classes or groups; their main diversion, apart from feasting, is self-praise. Others, blissfully ignorant of all that has happened in the last half century, still talk the jargon of the Victorian Age and are surprised and resentful that nobody listens to them.

Even the nasmyth hammer of war and revolution and world change has failed to produce the slightest dent on their remarkably hard heads. Yet others hide vested interests under cover of communalism or even nationalism. And then there is the vague but passionate nationalism of many who find present conditions intolerable and hunger for national freedom without clearly realising what form that freedom will take. And there are here, as in many other countries, the usual accompaniments of a growing nationalism—an idealism, a mysticism, a feeling of exaltation, a belief in the mission of one's country, and something of the nature of religious revivalism. Essentially all these are middle class phenomena.

SCIENTIFIC POLITICS.

Our politics must either be those of magic or of science. The former of course requires no argument or logic; the latter is in theiry atleast entirely based on clarity of thought and reasoning and has no room for vague idealistic or religious or sentimental process which confuse and befog the mind. Personally I have no faith in or use for the ways of magic and religion and I can only consider the question on scientific grounds.

What then are we driving at? Freedom? Swaraj? Independense? Dominion Status? Words which may mean much or little or nothing at all. Egypt is 'independent' and yet, as everybody knows, it is at present little better than an Indian State, an autocracy imposed upon an unwilling people and propped up by the British. Economically, Egypt is a colony of some of the European imperialist Powers, notably the British. Ever since the World War there has been continuous conflict between Egyptian nationalism and the ruling authorities and this continues to-day. So in spite of a so-called 'independence' Egypt is very far from even national freedom.

WHOSE FREEDOM?

Again whose freedom are we particularly striving for, for nationalism covers many sins and includes many conflicting elements? There is the feudal India of the princes, the India of the big zamindars, of small zamindars, of the professional classes, of the agriculturists, of the industrialists, of the bankers, of the lower middle class, of the workers? There are the interests of foreign capital and those of home capital, of foreign services and home services.

The nationalist answer is to prefer home interests to foreign interests but beyond that it does not go. It tries to avoid disturbing the class divisions or the social 'status quo'. It imagines that the various interests will somehow be accommodated when

(Continued on Page 9).

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WHY FORCES WITHDREW

Casualties Among Hostile Lashkars Reported To be 25 Killed And 48 Injured

NEW DELHI, Oct. 8.

In view of misleading accounts which have recently appeared in the press regarding settlement with Mohmands, the following statement is issued as a brief resume of the terms recently imposed by Government and accepted by upper Mohmands jirga:

"Government will, in no circumstances, withdraw its troops from Gandav until it is satisfied that the danger from hostile lashkars has ceased to exist. Yusuf Khel road will be maintained, and periodical visits to Gandav will in future be paid by Government's officers, accompanied or unaccompanied by troops as may be necessary.

Protection of Halimzai will be undertaken by Government in watever manner the circumstances may require. Upper Mohmand tribes, on the other hand, which accept the above conditions will be free to use lower Mohmands gates into Peshawar district as soon as Yusuf Khel road is completed."

WHY FORCES WERE WITHDRAWN.

After acceptance of the terms by Upper Mohmands troops were kept in Gandav, until Government was fully satisfied that hostile lashkars had entirely dispersed, and Yusuf Khel road was completed.

Withdrawal of Government forces then commenced and has proceeded without incident. The casualties suffered by troops during the whole of the operations are understood to be seven killed and 12 wounded (including one Khassadar and his followers), while hostile lashkars, despite the fact that their opposition to Government forces was never anything but ineffectual and half-hearted, are reliably reported to have lost at least 25 killed and 48 wounded.—A. P.

HUGE DRUG DUMP SEIZED IN TURKEY

ISTANBUL, (By Mail).

An enormous dump of drugs has been seized by the Turkish Police in the little town of Ghemlik, near here. They found more than two tons of Hashish.

The hashish is said to have belonged to a rich merchant and a farmer. It is understood that the authorities also discovered a factory where it was secretly manufactured.

It is believed that most of the hashish was destined for exportion to the East.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

His Excellency The Governor of Bombay received the Yuvaraj of Dewas (Senior) at Government House, Ganeshkhind.

Mr. E. W. Perry arrived at Government House.

His Excellency The Governor of Bombay attended the I. C. S. Dinner at the Turf Club House.

H. E. the Viceroy and Lady Willingdon arrived at 11-5 a.m at Allahabad by aeroplane from Purneah on Sunday at Bamrauli aerodrome. A number of judges and officials were present at the aerodrome. After lunch, the Viceregal party left for Delhi at 12-20 p.m.—A.P.

The Viceroy and Countess of Willingdon and party arrived at New Delhi by air on Sunday afternoon from their Assam tour. Later the party drove to Viceroy's House.

(Continued From Col. 7.)

Prime Minister. It will not be achieved so long as we fill our land with monuments to Civilization, lest we forget what it has cost us in blood and tears; and all our most solemn and religious festivals are glorifications of a past that, although dead, reaches out from the grave and lays its dead hand with paralysing effect on the living present. War, ancestor worship, a shoddy patriotism, poverty, crime and a law and order that are part and parcel of the hypocricy which John Bull has made a fine art—these are part of the civilisation we have inherited from the Old World. Shall we rest content with these, or, like our pioneers of the past, invade the bush with square jaw and in axe and hew out a new home for ourselves that Australia may yet be a nation, and not a suburb of London."

NAZI GRIP ON RACE COURSE

Non-Aryan Jockeys And Amateur Riders Banned

BERLIN, Oct. 7.

Non-Aryan jockeys and amateur riders are henceforward banned from all races by order of the Prussian Minister of the Interior.

Non-Aryan racehorse owners on the contrary must not be interfered with.—Reuter's Special.

GANDHI-JAYANTI

Record Display Of Khadi: Final Programme To-day

Khadi Show will be open for the public from 8-30 to 11-30 a.m. and 2 to 8 p.m. There will be no necessity of an admission. Last to-day.

Good arrangement for Khadi sales.

All the ten sections of the Khadi Bhandar will be filled up with varieties of Khadi and a big stock will be ready near the Bhandar for a quick replenishment.

Khadi Sevaks and Sevikas will go round for canvassing orders with all the force at their command.

INDIAN PROPAGANDA ABROAD

(Continued from page 6)

on whose behalf he was there, he had to cancel his talk on India.

SWISS PROFESSOR PERSECUTED

A Swiss Professor of international repute who came to India over eighteen months ago, later visited this country to tell the British public of the terrible things he had seen in India. He considered this as his duty, because he loved English traditions and he was seriously concerned how they were being let down. He had an opportunity to speak at a meeting of the members of the House of Commons and he addressed a large public meeting.

After he returned to Switzerland, the Secretary of State for India protested to the Swiss Government for the unfriendly conduct of one of its nationals and the Swiss authorities had to offer an apology. Afterwards, this friend of England and India was persecuted in many small ways and made to feel that his conduct was disapproved, though nothing was said to him, of course. Be it said to his credit that he is still carrying on his efforts of enlightening the European public on the Indian situation.

BELGIUM TOO

A Belgian Mons Roger Nevens started a Society named Ligue Pro-Hindoue a couple of years ago with the object of spreading the knowledge of Indian culture and political conditions. When Belgian authorities came to know of it they gave him no peace at all. His office was searched and all the papers were taken away but nothing objectionable was found. His office was at Liege but he was asked to report himself at Brussels and on his non-appearance he was put under arrest and cross-examined for four hours by the police.

They found he was a pacifist and interested in Indian culture and had to let him go. He was to have given a talk on India on the wireless, but the authorities interfered and stopped that. The Director of the wireless (radio) station at Liege was warned of the "possible serious consequences" of opposing the official decision. It is apparent that the British Consulate must have moved the Belgian authorities to be so active on the former's behalf.

OUR BULGARIAN FRIENDS.

In Sofia, Bulgaria, at the time of Gandhiji's fast last September, a public meeting in support of Gandhiji was forbidden by the Minister of the Interior. All the same it is cheering to read the report that "Almost all friends of India in Sofia observed the fast on October 2nd and wrote to the British Ambassador. This was advertised in most Bulgarian daily papers. They are now advocating in their paper "Svoboda", boycott of British goods till victory of Gandhi and India is achieved."

NO GERMAN SUPPORT.

These instances will suffice to show that the British Government has made full use of its consular and diplomatic agencies to stop the facts of the Indian situation from leaking out. If a newspaper publishes anything of the truth the local British Consul protests against this attack on Britain and interference in her internal affairs. Many small nations can hardly afford to lose the friendship of Britain. An Indian friend wrote from Germany last year, "Britain is helping Germany at present, so naturally the Germans do not want to displease the former. German newspapers also do not want to write anything. There are many individuals who sympathise with India, but there are very few who are prepared to work for us."

Why is it that the British Government is so keen to prevent the Indian news being published to the world? Because it knows the value of world public opinion. Every modern Government knows to its cost the influence this opinion can exercise. Before any step of international consequence is taken world opinion is carefully prepared. The British are adepts at this art and they have had to learn it because they have to justify to the world the holding in bondage of the biggest Empire.

LAW AND ORDER.

Generally speaking the world at large has been made to believe that what Britain is doing in India to-day is right. Through the Round Table Conferences it has been demonstrated that Indians are divided among themselves and the Government must maintain law and order to hold the country together. In the meanwhile everything is being done to push on with Constitutional Reforms. There is peace and order in the land and British good faith is vindicated. What more does the world want?

Thus Britain is supported by an apathetic world opinion and is satisfied with herself and India loses a necessary and legitimate source of inspiration by neglecting to rouse the proper sympathy of the world. It is not a question of spurning the pitying world; the fact is that one cannot get on very well without the good opinion of one's neighbours. There are no limits to self-reliance if one has the resources but a nation like ours cannot afford to neglect any field of activity that is going to take us one step nearer the goal. We have to adopt a more balanced view in regard to foreign propaganda, that is, let us not abate our own efforts side by side we must lose no time in winning the world support for our cause.

CHALLENGE TO POWERS?

How America Views German Demand in Face Of World Opinion

RIGHT TO REARM

U. S. Administration Await Full Official Report From Norman Davis

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.

High Government circles regard as extremely serious, the reports from Geneva of Germany's demand for immediate right to rearm but the administration is withholding any action or representations pending the receipt of full official report from Mr. Norman Davis.

The Administration would regard it as serious, it is authoritatively stated, if one important country should plan rearmament in the face of the united opinion of other countries for disarmament.

It is felt that the United States have ample grounds for representation to Germany under the treaty of 1921 which formally ended hostilities between the two countries.—Reuter.

VICEROY GOES TO LALBALU

Flies To Delhi On Sunday Morning

PURNEA, Oct 8.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Willingdon arrived at Purnea Junction Station, at 6-30 this morning, by a special train. They immediately left for Lalbalu by car.

At the Lalbalu Camping ground, nine miles from Purnea, they were received by Rai Bahadur C. C. Mukherjee, Commissioner, Bhagalpur, Mr. Marriot, D. I. G. of Police, and othsrs.

Their Excellencies accompanied by the Military Secretary left Lalbalu by 'plane for Delhi at 7-30 a.m.—A. P.

NEW MENACE OF RADIO

BERLIN, (By Mail).

A number of wireless receivers have been confiscated by the authorities of worms, and their owners put into a concestration camp, because, it was alleged, they attempted to cause "interference" in reception of the broadcast of the recent Nuremberg Party Congress by continual "reaction."

They had also been listening in to the Moscow broadcast of German news.—Reuter.

DIE-HARDS OUT FOR "EDUCATIVE" PROPAGANDA

(Continued from page 1)

ful to refer to one of the speeches as a specimen of the kind of "educative" propaganda carried on by the pillars of the Defence League.

Sir Louis Stuart who spoke during the week in Sheffield on "India, Our Duty" was asked a number of questions by Indian students from the local University. "Why does the Viceroy receive a salary which is four times that of the Prime Minister and much greater than that of the President of the United States" was one of the question asked. Here is Sir Louis Stewart's reply:

He replied that a Viceroy usually spent more than his salary in order to keep up his position, and the amount was insignificant when compared to the revenues of the Indian Princes".

Questioned about self-government for India and when the Indians would be given their freedom, Sir Louis said he considered Indians were already free. He failed to understand for instance, how an Indian bank clerk was any less free than an English bank clerk. In fact the latter had less freedom, for he could not buy cigrettes after eight o'clock while the Indian could.

Sir Louis was asked by another member of the audience not an Indian—what right, morally or legally, Queen Victoria assumed the title of Empress of India. He replied that he was in India when the Queen died, and, describing the scenes of mourning, added, "If there was one person beloved and looked upon as a goddess in India it was her Majesty Queen Victoria.

Sir Louis after emphasising the difficulties in India caused by the vastness of the country declared India was not a country but a continent of different races just as Europe was a continent of different nations. "Our duty in India was to train the people towards self-government, but it must come gradually as they had been ruled by officials for the past 2,000 years" concluded the erstwhile Satrap.

LANCASHIRE AND INDIA.

The campaign to extend the use of Indian cotton in Lancasire spinning and weaving mills was discussed during the week at a meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. It approved of the work done by one of its committees which collaborated with the Indian Cotton Inquiry Committee by way of advice on aspects connected with the export trade.

Members of this committee took part in a joint meeting with the Indian Committee. The nature of the discussions demonstrated the necessity for the setting-up of the Merchants Committee. It has dedided to emphasise to the British delegation which is at present in India that, though the progress of the conversations in Simla is negligible or nil, sinve it is apparently agreed that the Indo-Japanese trade convention which is due to be abrogated on October 10, shall remain throughout the life of the Conference, delay in arriving at a settlement of Indo-British trade pact need worry none save those alarmists, who are insisting on heavy duties on Lancashire cotton.

RAM MOHAN ROY ANNIVERSARY.

A party of Indians visited Bristol on Wednesday last to pay tribute to the memory of Rajah Ram Mohan Roy, who died at Stapleton, Bristol, 100 years ago. Under the guidance of Revd. Dr. Tudor Jones, of Lewins Mead Chapel, where the Rajah worshipped, the party went to Arnos Vale Cemetery to lay wreaths on the tomb of the Rajah. Addresses were given in Lewins Mead Chapel, and the party also visited Beech House, Stipleton, where the Rajah died and the Red Lodge, where Mary Carpenter began an industrial school movement in which the Rajah took great interest. The visitors were received at the Council House by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress. The Lord Mayor said that had the Rajah lived in our time he would have been in the forefront of social progress and might have done much to cement the unity of India with the British Empire.

The Bishop of Malmesbury said that what we had to learn from the philosophy of India was that it placed life in its proper relation to eternity.

Mr. Yusuf Ali, said that three things which specially struck them in the character and career of Rajah Ram Mohan Roy were his modernity, his enterprise, and his religious associations, and on all those three points Bristol gave them a great deal to think about. They saw all round them signs that a bridge between East and West, such as, the Rajah had tried to construct, was desired. The party included Lady Abbas Ali Baig.

Your readers will excuse me for reproducing here certain comments appearing in the "Labour Call" of Melbourne, received by the last mail. It reveals to us that there are nationalistic stirrings in Australia and that the glamour of Empire is being exposed for the shoddy thing.

"One thing is certain, if Australia is to have a future as a great nation it cannot be achieved by priding ourselves on being a part of the British Empire, with the dishonest army contractor as patron saint, Kipling as Imperial pose—or drummer, a Hebrew lawyer as our foremost official, and an Irish-Australian renegade Labour politician, as

(Continued in Column 3.)

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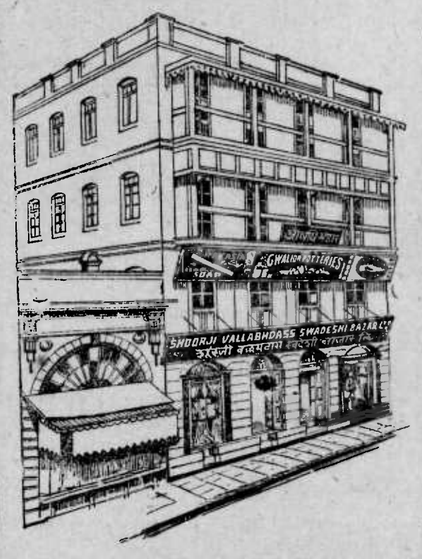

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IRRIGATION WORKS IN DECCAN & GUJARAT

Administration Report For 1931-32 Shows Ten Crores Of Rupees Invested As Capital Outlay On Works For Which Accounts Are Kept

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

Thea administrat on report of Irrigation Works in the Deccan and Gujarat for the year 1931 32, which has been just published deals with the tanks and canals for which capital and revenue accounts are kept and small tanks, bandharas and drainage channels, for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept.

The total capital outlay on works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 10,47,87,388. The total area under command of these works was 1,799,000 acres and the area irrigable was 623,000 acres.

Including an area of 8,646 acres, on which a consolidated water and land assessment is levied, the area irrigated was 207,151 acres, as compred with 228,705 in the previous year.

GROSS ASSESSED REVENUE

The gross assessed revenue amounted to Rs. 24,22,599 against Rs. 27,67,176 of the previous year and Rs. 30,29,954, the average of the past three years.

The unrealised balance at the closed of the year amounted to Rs. 25,93,700. A portion of this amount has since been recovered and steps have been taken to effect recovery of the balance outstanding.

The working expenses amounted to Rs. 15,35,282 as compared with Rs. 16,20,459 in the previous year.

NET REVENUE.

The net revenue (after deducting working expenses) amounted to Rs. 8,87,317 on the basis of assessment and Rs. 3,45,837 on the basis of realisation as compared with Rs. 11,46,717 and Rs. 10,82,-987 respectively of the previous year.

The financial results of the more important works in operation show a return of 8.27 per cent on Ekruk Tank, 4.63 per cent. on Hathmati and Khari Cut Canals, 0.40 per cent. on Nira Left Bank Canal and Shetphal Tank, 0.17 per cent. on Mhaswad Tank, 3.42 per cent. on Mutha Canals and Matoba Tank, 0.23 per cent. on Pravara River Works, 2.21 per cent. on Lower Panjhra River works, 4.22 per cent. on Krishna Canal and 4.17 per cent. on Gokak Canal.

The total area Irrigated by works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept was 165,551 acres and the gross revenue obtained was Rs. 7,07,117. The total expenditure incurred on improvements and repairs to these works amounted to Rs. 3,95,795.

GENERAL RAIN IN BURMA & MADRAS

Thundershowers May Occur In Deccan & Konkan.

POONA, Oct 8.

There has again been general in Burma and south Madras and local rain in Mysore, Bombay Deccan and Konkan with a few falls in north Madras coast, Orissa, Bengal and Kashmir.

Chief amounts of rainfall are as follows:

Port Blair, one and half inches; Diamond Island, three; Yamethin, two; Monywa, one and half; Bassein, Gua, Lashio, Maymyo, one; Toungoo, Manbu, half, Margui, Rangoon, Akyab, Jalpaiguri, quarter; Sonamarg halt; Marmagao, Bangalore, Trivandrum, Salem, one and half; Trichinopoly, Negatapam, one; Belgaum, Cochin, Madura, Palamcottah, Cuddalore, Nellore, Kodaikanal, half; Ratnagiri, Ahmednagar, Poona, Coimbatore, Vellore, Coonoor, Mercara quarter.

Forecast: Rainfall will continue to be widespread in Burma and south Madras and local thunder-showers also occur in north Madras coast, Deccan and Konkan.—A. P.

R. A. F. MEN IN MOTOR CRASH

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The third victim of the Buckingham Palace motor crash has died.

He was Aircraftsman Metcalfe of R. A. F.

Sainsbury who was killed in the Buckingham Palace motor crash is also aircraftsman of R. A. F.—Reuter.

THE SAFE TREATMENT FOR CONSTIPATION

If it was only realised how frequently constipation is rendered chronic, how often serious stomachic trouble is occasioned by the use of medicines definitely habit-forming or too purgative for frequent use, more care would be exercised in the choice of laxatives. Treatment at once effective and perfectly safe is provided by LAX-AGAR. LAX-AGAR a pleasantly flavoured emulsion of liquid paraffin (specially purified for medicinal use) and Agar-Agar, is neither a purgative nor a cathartic, but secures an entirely effective, action by the simple method of lubrication. The presence of Agar-Agar prevents congestion and consequent pain LAX-AGAR is not habit forming but may be taken over extended periods if necessary. It is suitable for all ages and both sexes more palatable and entirely free of the "leakage" associated with Liquid Paraffin. Of all chemists and dispensaries in 16 oz. bottles with full directions. Prepared in the Laboratories of:—

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FOUR YEARS JAIL FOR 4 MUSLIMS

Charged With Escaping From Lawful Custody

(From Our Correspondent.)

Karachi, October 5.

Four years' rigorous imprisonment has been passed on four Muslims by the Sessions Court of Sukkur on a charge of escaping from lawful custody after throwing from a moving train a police constable and themselves running away with guns and other arms of the guard which failed to catch the train as it steamed out of the Shikarpur station.

These four accused, along with four others, including the notorious dacoit, Abdul Rehman, for whose arrest Government has offered a reward of Rs. 2,000, while being taken to the Sukkur Jail escaped from the train between Shikarpur and Jamro stations.

Eventually four of them were captured, the other four being still at large.

FLOOD RELIEF IN ORISSA & PUNJAB

Indian People's Famine Trust Sanctions Grants

SIMLA, Oct. 7.

The Board of management of the Indian People's Famine Trust met on Friday last at Gorton Castle under the chairmanship of Sir Fazli Husain to consider applications from the Governments of the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa for grants for relief of distress caused by floods in Ambala division of the former province and in Cuttak and Puri districts of the latter.

The Board sanctioned a grant of Rs. 40,000 for relief of distress caused by floods in Orrisa provided satisfactory assurances were given regarding the efficiency of the organisation for control of relief work.

An immediate grant of Rs. 50,000/ was made for relief work in the Punjab on the same conditions and it was decided that a further grant would be considered when more detailed information was available regarding the extent of the calamity and the amount of money too be contributed by the Punjab Government from other sources towards relief.—A. P.

KARMARKAR RELEASED.

(From A Correspondent.)

HUBLI, October 6.

Mr. D. F. Karmarkar, who was released from the Visapur Prison on the 4th instant, reached Dharwar on the 5th by mail. He has become very weak, having lost 25 lbs.

At present he is under the treatment of Dr. Kabboor.

Hubli.—It is decided to hold a meeting of prominent Karnatak workers at Belgaum on 21st October, to discuss the present situation in the country.

DIXIT & SHUKLA NOT WANTED

U. P. Govt. Order Removal From Cawnpore Education Committee

CAWNPORE, October 8.

The United Provinces Government has ordered the removal of Mr. Sriratan Shukla, Chairman of the Education Committee of the District Board and of Mr. Umashankar Dixit, Mr. Shabiruddin Rambharosylal and Mrs. Kalika Bhatnagar, co-opted members of the District Board on the Education Committee, Cawnpore, under section 19 of the U.P. District Boards.—A.P.

DAYANAND SEMI-CENTENARY

Ajmer Preparations For Celebration Nearing Completion

AJMER, Oct. 3.

Preparations for the celebration of the Dayanand Semicentenary are nearing completion here. A very large number of visitors is expected and camps are divided provincially. There will be three big pandals, of which the main one will be utilised for the semi-centenary celebrations while the associated conferences will meet in the two other pandals.

The president-elect, His Highness Sir Ummed Singhji, Maharajadhiraj of Shahpura, arrives on the 10th.

FLAG HOISTING ON 14TH.

The day-to-day programme of the Shatabdi celebrations consists, among other items, of the flag hoisting ceremony (14th morning) Presidential address (14th afternoon) and Nagar Kirtan procession 15th. Among the conferences and Sammelans, there will be the Arya Sammelan, Kavi Sammelan, Aryan Educational Conference, Removal of Untouchability Conference, Abolition of Castes (jat pat torak) Conference, Mahilla Sammelan, and Kshatriya Yuvak Sang, Shrimati Shushila Kumari of the Arya Kanya Mahavidyala, Baroda, with some lady volunteers has arrived here to organise the Mahilla Sammelan, and Raja of Kalakanker will preside over the deliberations of the Kshatriya Yuvak Sang.

MAHASABHA SESSION.

The 14th Hindu Mahasabha Session will also be held here and the All-India Swadeshi Industrial Exhibition will come off between the 13th October and the 5th November. The exhibition will be divided into a number of sections. A number of spinners of the highest counts are coming from Andhra Desa to give demonstrations in the khadi court.

It is understood that Maharana Pratap's helmet and armour, his historical horse, chatak's saddle, his bronze statue, and his gold-plated spear will be on exhibition in the historical section, the Udaipur state having permitted their exhibition.—A. P. I.

PRINCE AZAMSHAH BACK IN CAPITAL

Received On Platform By Nizam And Officials

HYDERABAD, (Deccan), October 8.

Private advices from Nice have been received that Princess Dureshawar, Consort of Prince Azamjah, Heir Apparent to Hyderabad State gave birth to a son on Friday morning.

Prince Azamjah who arrived here this morning from Europe is recipient of many congratulations from officials and friends who were present on the platform to receive him.

The Nizam was also present.—A.P.

TRAGIC SEQUEL TO MARRIAGE FEAST

AMRITSAR, October 8.

Twenty-two dead including the father of the bridegroom is reported to be the total casualty list now in village Modi in Amritsar District following the participation in a marriage feast reported three days ago.

Police are investigating and the District Medical Officer has also proceeded to the village.—A.P.

Parner.—Mr. D. K. Patil Sub-Judge and First Class Magistrate, convicted Mr. Balwant Shivram Ghore on Friday for offence under Section 19 clauses (A and F) of the Indian Arms Act and sentenced him to 15 months R. I. and a fine of Rs. 50. or two months further regorious imprisonment in default of fine.

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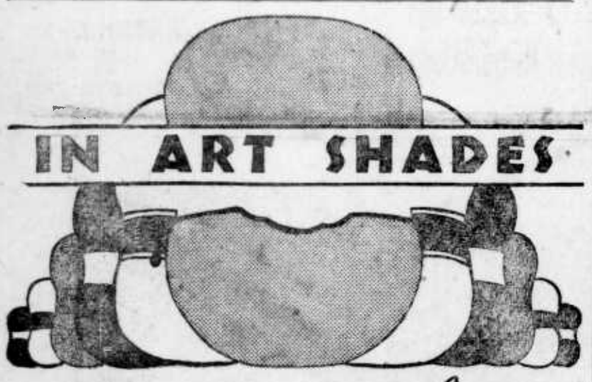

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PT. JAWAHARLAL ON 'GOOD LIFE'

(Continued from page 7.)

the country is free. Being essentially a middle class movement, nationalism works chiefly in the interests of that class. It is obvious that there are serious conflicts between various interests in a country, and every law, every policy which is good for one interest may be harmful for another. What is good for the Indian prince may be thoroughly bad for the people of his State, what is profitable for the zamindar may ruin many of his tenants, what is demanded by foreign capital may crush the rising industries of the country.

Nothing is more absurd than to imagine that all the interests in the nation can be fitted in without injury to any. At every step some have to be sacrificed for others A currency policy may be good for creditors or debtors, not for both at the same time. Inflation, resulting in a reduction or even wiping off a debts, will be welcomed by all debtors and by industry as a rule, but cursed by bankers and those who have fixed incomes. Early in the nineteenth century England deliberately sacrificed her agriculture for her rising industry. A few years ago, in 1925 by insisting on keeping the value of the pound sterling at par she sacrificed, to some extent, her industry to her banking and financial system, and faced industrial troubles and a huge general strike.

FUNDAMENTAL CONFLICT

Any number of such instances can be given; they deal with the rival claims of different groups of the possessing classes. A more vital conflict of interests arises between these possessing classes as a whole and the others: between the Haves and Have-Nots. All this is obvious enough, but every effort is made to confuse the real issue by the holders of power, whether political or economic. The British Government is continually declaring before high heaven that they are trustees for our masses and India and England have common interests and can march hand in hand to a common destiny. Few people are taken in by this, because nationalism makes us realise the inherent conflict between the two national interests. But nationalism does not make us realise the equally inherent and fundamental conflict between economic interests within the nation. There is an attempt to cover this up and avoid it on the ground that the national issue must be settled first. Appeals are issued for unity between different clases and groups to face the common national foe, and those who point out the inherent conflict between landlord and tenant, or capitalist and wage labourer are criticised.

We cannot escape having to answer the question now or later, for the freedom of which class or classes in India are we specially striving for. Do we place the masses, the peasantry and workers, first, or some other small class at the head of our lits?? Let us give the benefits of freedom to as many groups and classes as possible, but essentially who do we stand for, and when a conficit arises whose side must we take? To say that we shall not answer that question now is itself an answer and a taking of sides, for it mans that we stand by the existing order, the 'status quo.'

WHAT'S GOOD LIFE

The form of Government is after all a means to an end; even freedom itself is a means, the end being human well-being, human growth, the ending of poverty and disease and suffering and the opportunity for every one to live the 'good life', physically and mentally. What the 'god life' is, is a matter we cannot go into here, but most people will agree that freedom is essential to it—national freedom so far as the nation is concerned. Personal freedom so far as the individual is concern-inhibition stops growth and development and produces, apart from economic disorders, complexes and perversions in the nation and individual. So freedom is necessary. Equally necessary is the will and the capacity for co-operation. Modern life grows so complex, there is so much inter-dependence, that co-operation is the very breath that keeps it functioning.

The long course of history shows us a succession of different forms of government and changing economic forms of production and organisation. The two fit in and shape and influence each other. When economic change goes ahead too fast and the forms of government remain more or less stratic, a hiatus occurs, which is usually bridged over by a sudden change called revolution. The tremendous importance of economic events in shaping history and forms of government is almost universally admitted now.

NOT EAST, NOR WEST

We are often told that there is a world of difference between the East and West. The West is said to be materialistic, the East spiritual, religious, etc. What exactly the East signifies is seldom indicated, for the East includes the Bedouins of the Arabian desers, the Hindus of India, the nomads of the Siberian Steppes, the pastoral tribes of Mongolia, the typically irreligious Confucians of China, and the Samurai of Japan. There are tremendous national and cultural differences between the different countries of Asia as well as of Europe; but there is no such thing as East and West except in the minds of those who wish to make this an excuse for imperialist domination, or those who have inherited such myths and fictions from a confused metaphysical past. Differences there are but they are chiefly due to different stages of economic growth.

We see, in north-western Europe, autocracy and feudalism giving place to the present capitalist order involving competition and large-scale production. The old small holding disappear; the feudal checks on the serf and cultivators go, and these agricurists are also deprived of the little land they had. Large numbers of landless people are thrown out of employment and they have no land to fall back upon. A landless, propertyless proletariat is thus created. At the same time the checks and the controlled prices of the limited markets of feudal times disappear, and the open market appears. Ultimately this leads to the world market, the characteristic feature of capitalism.

CAPITALISM IN ENGLAND

Capitalism builds up on the basis of the landless proletariat, which could be employed as wage labourers in the factories, and the open market, where the machine-made goods could be sold. It grows rapidly and spreads all over the world. In the producing countries it was an active and living capitalism; in the colonial and consuming countries it was just a passive consumption of the goods made by machine industry in the west. North-western Europe, and a little later, North America, exploit the resources of the world; they exploit Asia, Africa, East Europe ,and South America. They add vastly to the wealth of the world but this wealth is largely concentrated in a few nations and a few hands.

In this growth of capitalism dominion over India was of vital importance to England. India's gold, in the early stages, helped in the further industrialization of England. And then India became a great producer of raw material to feed the factories of Esgland, and a huge market to consume the goods made in these factories England, in her passionate desire to accumulate wealth, sacrificed her agriculture to her insdustry. England became almost a kind of vast city and India the rural area attached to her.

The concentration of wealth in fewer hands went on. But the exploitation of India and other countries brought so much wealth to England that some of it trickled down to the working class and their standards of living rose. Working class agitations were controlled and soothed by concessions from the capitalist owners, which they could well afford from the profits of imperialist exploitation. Wages rose; hours of work went down; there were insurance and other welfare schemes for the workers. A general prosperity in England took the edge off working class discontent.

FRANCO-ITALIAN AGREEMENT REACHED

GENEVA, Oct. 7.

It is officially announced that a friendly agreement has been reached between France and Italy on the subject of Italian proposals as regards Danubin economic co-operation on the basis of principles set up at Stresa Conference, namely bilateral contracts.

Little Entente, especially Czechoslovakia, opposes plan, out Poland is not unfavourably disposed towards it.—Reuter.

MARRIAGE REFORMS AND KAYASTHAS

Conference Invites Opinion From Community

The Secretary, Reception Committee of All-India Kayastha Conference, writes:—

The Working Committee of the All-India Kayastha Conference at its sitting held at Allahabad on September 27, 1933 has authorised the Reception Committee of the 38th All India Kayastha Conference Aligarh (U. P.) to frame a common set of marriage rules based on social reforms acceptable to all sects of Kayasthas for the consideration of the Conference, and communicate the draft rules to all the affiliated Kayastha Sabhas in India for their opinions, and put up the rules with necessary proposals of Kayastha Sabhas at the forthcoming session of the All India Kayastha Conference for final sanction of the House.

All the affiliated Kayastha Sabhas and other associations of the community as well as other Kayastha gentlemen are requested kindly to send their suggestions and proposals in connection with marriage rules to the Reception Committee, Kayastha Conference, Aligarh, by the October 25, 1933, so that the Reception Committee may prepare draft proposals, for circulation to the Kayastha Sabhas for their final opinion.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

It has been decided to hold the third All India Kayastha Social Reform League Conference at Aligarh (U. P.) during the X'mas holidays in December, 1933. The Working Committee of the All India Kayastha Social Reform League at its sitting held at Allahabad on September 7, 1933 has authorised the Reception Committee Aligarh, to call for the nomination of the President for the forthcoming Conference of the League.

All the Provincial as well as District and City Social Reform Leagues in India are requested kindly to forwadd the nomination of the President for the 3rd All India Kayastha Social Reform League Conference, Aligarh, to the Secretary, Reception Committee, Kayastha Conference, Aligarh, so that it may reach his office by the October 25, 1933 at the latest.

Proposals and suggestions which may be helpful for the success of the Conference of the League and may lead to promote the welfare of the Kayastha community in general are also invited.

"RED" DESTROYER AS TARGET

HELSINGFORS, (By Mail).

An old Russian destroyer—the C 5Y—will be used as a target for gunnery practice during the forthcoming exercises of the Finnish Navy. The destroyer has been laid up here since the days of the Bolshevik revolution.

With the completion of the Naval building programme, Finland's navy is to carry out extensive manoeuvres in the Baltic.—Reuter.

FLIGHT TO BAGHDAD

Mollisons Abandon Idea

TORONTO, Oct. 7.

Mr. and Mrs. Mollison have abandoned the idea of fight to Baghdad and are shipping machine to England.—Reuter.

Amendments To Company Law Suggested

No-Director To Be Trustee To Debenture Holders: Balance Sheets To Disclose All Material Credits

Several suggestions for the amendment of company law are contained in the report of a special committee of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce which has been unanimously adopted by the Executive Council of the association. The committee, which was presided over by Mr. H. Lakin-Smith, had the assistance of a number of prominent accountants and lawyers, says the "Manchester Guardian."

The committee recommend that fully paid shares should not, within the limits prescribed by the bill drawn up in agreement with the London Stock Exchange, be required to have a distinctive number. The committee agreed that in many cases it was undesirable that shares should be sold on the Stock Exchange before allotment, but it was considered that this was a question for the stock exchanges rather than for new legislation.

On the subject of underwriting the committee recommend that director should be required to take all reasonable steps to ensure that their underwriters are good for their commitments and that allotment letters should not be posted until cheques received with application forms and from underwriters had been cleared

Another recommendation is that no director should also be a trustee for debenture-holders of the same company.

BALANCE-SHEETS.

With regard to profit and loss accounts and balance-sheets, the committee recommend that the profit and loss account should show the profit or loss for the period covered, and that there should be stated under separate headings:—

(a) The remuneration paid to directors required to be disclosed under this Act.

(b) Total income from all investments held by the company other than those in subsidiary companies.

(c) Any material credits which are abnormal or extraneous in their nature to the ordinary transactions of the company, as well as any reserve from a previous period.

It was considered that free reserves should be disclosed on the face of the balance-sheet and not included with "sundry creditors."

The committee recommend that the definition of a subsidiary company should be extended to cover any company controlled either directly or indirectly by the parent company through the medium of any subsidiary or sub-subsidiary company, and that subsidiary companies should not purchase shares of the holding or parent company which controls them.

The total amount advanced to all directors and other officers should be shown upon the accounts, but not necessarily the amount due from each individual.

The committee also recommend that the resignation of a director of a public company should be required to be gazetted.

The report concludes:

"In the event of a general meeting where a poll is for any reason demanded, such poll should only be taken on demand of the chairman or by a majority of the shareholders present in person and voting, in which case the poll must be taken at an adjourned meeting called after allowing time for the shareholders to attend or to receive and return a special proxy indicating the shareholders views."

THREE MILLION REEMPLOYED

Higher Wages In U. S. Offset By Shorter Hours

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.

Three million workers have been re-employed up to the end of September, according to the Federation of Labour review, which, however, asserts that higher wages have been offset by shorter hours and higher prices.

The review declares that production has increased by 44 per cent. since March whereas the buying power has been raised by 17 per cent.

The Federal Reserve Bulletin records that retail sales in New York, Brooklyn and Newark declined approximately seven per cent in September Dun and Bradstreet's analysis reports that general trade pace is perceptibly slower.—Reuter's Special.

ASSAILANT OF DOLLFUSS FILMED

VIENNA, Oct 7.

Dr. Dollfuss' assailant by the permission of the authorities was yesterday filmed by the Austro-American Talkie Company.

Derill, who consented to being filmed was taken from Police Headquarters in Shottenring under heavy guard to Rossauerlande prison, which is more suitable for filming.—Reuter's Special.

YOUR FUTURE.

Simply send us a post card with the name of any flower together with your name and address. And we shall send you by V.P.P for Re. 1 only (postage extra) a detailed account of your forthcoming 12 months, showing among other things profit and loss in business, promotions, transfers and reductions in service, births, marriages, happiness, and other bodily ailments. Directions will also be sent to safeguard yourself from the evil influence of the Stars. A trial will convince you of the accuracy of our prophecies. Correct answers to any five questions for Re. 1¼ only.

Note: A reward of Rs. 100 shall be awarded to any one challenging our statement. Professor G. SHANKER. Post Box No 72. Lahore

NO *Home* SHOULD EVER BE WITHOUT LISTERINE

Have you tried Listerine Tooth Paste? You will be surprised at its quick cleansing action and its remarkably refreshing taste. Best of all you will like its low price.
LISTERINE
LAMBERT

● Burns, scalds, cuts, insect bites are frequent occurrences in every home. Listerine Antiseptic is the ideal first-aid. Used full strength, it soothes and cools inflamed tissues, sterilizes and insures quick healing.

As a gargle, the germ-killing powers of Listerine are a strong defense against colds, sore throat and other dangerous ills. As an after shaving lotion it is ideal. Used after bathing it destroys body odours.

These are just a few of the many, many uses you will find for Listerine. Keep this safe, sure antiseptic always on hand—use it daily.

LISTERINE
ANTISEPTIC
KILLS 200,000,000 GERMS IN 15 SECONDS

B-79

BUILDING for the FUTURE

SCIENCE to-day is stressing the need of Vitamins. They are needed to promote health, prevent disease, build sturdy bones and healthy teeth.

The life of every child is dearer than anything else—to the parent and to the Nation

Build his life right from now with rich Vitamins, Calcium and some of our wonderful herbs and roots. All these are contained in "BABY'S JUVENOL".

Eminent Medical men have endorsed its use.

Build for the future with this.

Scientific Compound.

—REFUSE SUBSTITUTES—

Available at all Chemists or from PARAGON PRODUCTS. Distributing Syndicate, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

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LIFE PROVIDENT

Rs. 18 on WHOLE LIFE POLICIES

SPLENDID BONUS Per Annum

Rs. 15/- on ENDOWMENT POLICIES.

Rs. 20/- per Rs. 1,000 for the Quadrennium in the Provident Section.

For Excellent BONUS PROSPECTS INSURE with PRESIDENCY

For Agency terms write to the Head Offices at YORK BUILDING, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

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WESTERN INDIA

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD., SATARA.

Total Business in force Rs. 2,00,00,000.

BONUS per thou. per year Whole Life Rs. 25 Edwt. Rs. 20

Liberal terms to Policy-holders & Salesmen. Please apply: MANAGER.

THE TRAVANCORE NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in Travancore 1912)

Local Office:

25, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Head Office ALLEPPEY

Branches:

Alleppey, Calicut, Cochin, Deviculam, Ernakulam, Karaikudi, Kottayam, Madras (Broadway), Madras (Mount Rd.), Madura, Munnar

CHIT FUND AT BOMBAY OFFICE

We have pleasure to announce the starting of our popular monthly auction Chit Fund at our Bombay branch. Chit Fund is a better kind of PRUDENTIAL DEPOSIT. It forces you to make a savings and it helps you to raise ready loans for emergency repayable in monthly instalments

Four classes of tickets A. B. C, & D of Rs 5,000; Rs. 2,500; Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 500, respectively.

The scheme to terminate in 25 months.

Registered Office: TIRUVALLA.

Branches:

Ootacamund, Palghat, Pollachi, Quilon, Tiruvalla, Tirupur, Trichinopoly, Trichur, Tripunittura, Trivandrum, Udumalpet, Virudhunagar

Write to or call at our Bombay office for detailed information and for rules and application forms.

K. C. EAPEN, B.A., Managing Director.

? ? ?

Have you heard the News of the day? UNIQUE is the BEST Insurance Company.

UNIQUE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Chief Agents:—

Messrs. ASIATIC TRADING CO.

33, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

October 7.

Moncalieri, Politico, Kobe.
Varsova, Durkee, Busrah.
Takliwa, Carter, Durban.

DEPARTURES.

October 8.

Hatimura, Clarke, Karachi.
Goldenfels, Beckstedt, Karachi.
Treuenfels, Jager, Hamburg.
Moncalieri, Politico, Trieste.
Himalaya, Ermanu, Kobe.

October 9.

Victoria, Benzamine, Genoa.

LOADING.

October 7.

Steamer Dalgoma for Karachi.
Steamer Takliwa for Durban.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Takliwa:—The B.I.S.N. Coy.'s steamer Takliwa, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban, with mails, a general cargo and 353 passengers.

ITALIAN MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Victoria:—The M. Italiana mail steamer Victoria will sail to-day from Ballard Pier station for Genoa, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Moncalieri:—The Lloyd T. Coy.'s steamer Moncalieri, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe, with a general cargo and hence she sailed yesterday for Trieste, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Varsova:—The B.I.S.N. Coy.'s steamer Varsova, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a general cargo and 317 passengers.

S.S. Hatimura:—The B.I.S.N. Coy.'s steamer Hatimura, sailed yesterday for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Goldenfels:—The L. Edwards Ltd. steamer Goldenfels, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Trenenfels:—The L. Edwards Ltd., steamer Trenenfels, sailed yesterday for Hamburg, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S.S. Himalaya:—The Lloyd T. Coy.'s steamer Himalaya, sailed yesterday for Kobe, with a general and same bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, October 7.

2 Ranpura 9331 London 14-10 M M and Co.
3 Dalgoma 3571, Karachi, 11-10 M.M. and Co.
4 Himalaya 3904, Batavia, 8-10, L. Triestino.
5 Arabia 4499, Karachi, 7-10, L. Triestino.
6 Malacca Maru 3211, Kobe 10-10, N Y Kaisha.
7 C/o. Baroda 4500, Bedi Bunder 10-10 K Nixon & Co.
8 Treuenfels 5196, Hamburg, 8-10, L. Edwards.
11 Victoria 7115, Genoa, 9-10 L. Triestino.
12 Goldenfels, 4703, Karachi, 9-10, L. Edwards.
14 Fusjama 3907, Karachi, 9-10, L. Triestino.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Oldham 3848, Calcutta, N F, L Edwards.
8 Kidderpore, 3263, Karachi, 8-10 M M & Co.
10-11 Knoxville City, 3450, Colombo 7-10, M.M. and Co.
15 Lalita 283, Malabar Coast, 7-10 Malabar Steamship Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A. Risaldar 3092 Rangoon 11-10 T Morrison and Co.
B. Begum 3656 Rangoon 15-10, T. Morrison and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Mooltan 12-10 P and O S N Co.
Somali 12-10 P and O S N Co
Rajputana 19-10 P and O S N Co.
Strathnaver 26-10 P and O S N Co

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Dalgoma 3-10 M. M and Co.

Clan Ogilvy 7-10, J F Co.
C. Mandalay 10-10 K N Co.
C/Canterbury 16/10 K N Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Fraunfels 16/10 L Edward Ltd
Lindenfels 15/10 L Edward Ltd
Stolzenfels 25/10 L Edward Ltd

FROM ROTTERDAM

Djimbi 6-10 L Edward Ltd.

FROM GENOA.

India 23/10 M Italiana.
Tabian 21/10 T M Co.

FROM TRIESTE

Tergestea 23-10 L T Co.
Conte Verde 25-10 L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK

C/Cambridge 15/10 F F Campbell.
C/Worcester 26/10 F F Campbell.
President Adams 10/10 F F Campbell.
Salawati 13/10 Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE

Bengal Maru 18/10 N Y Kaisha.
Tango Maru 30/10 N Y Kaisha.
Haige Maru 9/10 O S Kaisha
Penang Maru 19-11, N Y Kaisha.
Corfu 20-10, P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN

Takliwa, 7/10, M.M and Co.
Kenya 21/10 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES OF

ENGLISH MAIL.

Ranpura 14-10 P and O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

C/o Baroda 10-10 K N Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Oldham, N F L Edwards Ltd.
C/ Johannesburg N F F F Campbell and Co.

FROM BUSRAH.

Bankura 11-10 M M and Co.
Varsova 12-10 M M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Subardar, NF, T M Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Risaldar 8-10 T M Co.

FOR KOBE.

Malacca Maru 10-10 N Y Kaisha

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Oldham, 6-10-33.
Irrawadi 6-10-33.
Begum 6-10-33.
Kalavati 6-10-33
Goldenfels 6-10-33.
City of Johannesburg 6-10-33.
Victoria 6-10-33.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, October 7.

S.S. Ranpura for London:—700 bags mowra meal Cox and Kings, Ltd.

S.S. City of Baroda for Liverpool:—29 bales cotton raw S.A. Bassam; 47 bales wool raw V. Oomersey; 22 bales woollen cuttings H.B. Mckerrow and Co.; 1400 bags groundnut oil cakes Cox and Kings, Ltd.; 1838 bags groundnut oil cakes K. Devchand and Co.; 1300 bags groundnut oil cakes Swastika Oil Mills Ltd.; 100 bales cotton raw G.K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Glasgow:—79 drums castor oil A. Hargovandas and Co.

S.S. Trenenfels for Rotterdam:—125 bags mustardseed T. S. Thadani and Sons; 70 bags mustardseed M. Bhuta and Co.; 2000 bags groundnut oil cakes and 1385 bags linseed oil cakes H. Rawji and Co.; 1280 bags groundnut oil cakes A. Oomerbhoy; 55 bales cotton thread waste V.A. Sane.

For Amsterdam:—62 bags linseed S.M. Rajgor and Co.

For Antwerp:—56 bags cotton raw N. Nagshi and Co.

S.S. Victoria for Naples:—168 bags groundnuts S. Pires and Co.

For Jaffa:—30 bales cotton yarn A.H. Diab.

For Beyrouth:—33 bales cotton yarn A.H. Diab.

For Port Said:—3 bales cotton yarn A.H. Diab.

For Alexandretta:—92 bales cotton yarn A.H. Diab.

For Famagusta:—20 bales cotton yarn A.H. Diab.

For Genoa:—55 bales cotton raw O. Suleman and Co.

S.S. Fusijama for Venice:—3594 bags linseed L. Dreyfus and Co.

For Trieste:—165 bales cotton raw K. Devchand and Co.

S.S. Malacca Maru for Kobe:—6 bales sandal wood S. Nowroji and Co.

For Hongkong:—101 bags jardaloo E.S. Abdul Kayam.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Dairen:—650 bales cotton raw V. Ladha and Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, October 7.

S.S. Viceroy of India agents M.M. and Co. from London:—160 cases condensed milk; 96 cases whiting; 68 cases paper; 26 cases biscuits; 30 cases pipe clay, 31 cases playing cards; 43 cases preserves; 75 cases gin; 30 cases syrup; 173 cases tyres; 195 cases cement; 74 cases disinfectant fluid; 280 cases o'stores; 200 kgs. borax; 73 kgs. chemicals; 430 drums paint; 172 drums colour; 70 cases medicine; 170 cases provision; 278 cases whisky; 25 cases fruit salt; 30 cases cigarettes.

From Danzig:—570 bags farina

From Bordeaux:—308 cases brandy.

From Gothenburg:—98 cases wire.

For Marseilles:—66 cases wine; 60 cases vermouth; 350 cases soap.

From Port Said:—210 cases figs.

S.S. Oldham agents L. Edwards, Ltd., for New York:—57 cases tyres; 54 cases cettni remnants; 100 cases aloes; 150 cases motor cars; 134 cases second-hand clothing; 200 cases medicine; 90 cases batteries; 59 cases glassware; 50 cases toilet; 197 cases auto parts; 118 cases harricane lamps; 35 drums petroleum grease; 100 drums lub grease; 369 drums lub oil; 286 drums chemicals.

CHEER UP

ARRIVED AT LAST!!

There's The Druggists Selling

HADENSA

which will cure your

PILES

promptly and perfectly relieving you forthwith.

DIWALI SALE

OF

CALICO-JUBILEE-ASARWA MILLS CLOTH

Indian Yarn Labour Capital Management

Genuine Swadeshi Products

Attractive Designs Long Durability Excellent Finish Fast Colours Reasonable Prices

VARIETIES MADE TO SUIT ALL POCKETS

Can Be Had From

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(1) Kalbadevi, (2) Swadeshi Market

(3) Sandhurst Road.

FRY'S

4 FOODS IN 1

"Doctors recommend it. A teaspoonful in a cup of milk is a valuable meal in itself."

MALT • COCOA MILK • LECITHIN

Wilson & Co., P.O. Box 2, Madras • Cama Norton & Co., 23, Medows Street, Bombay • Nusserwanjee & Co., Machi Miani Road, Karachi • Shimwell & Bros., Calcutta), Ltd., P.O. Box 2, Calcutta.

A. FRIEND & Co.,

AMBALA CANT

ANNOUNCE

their appointment as SOLE AGENTS for India for the

WONDERFUL SCIENTIFIC GAS SAVER AND INSIDE ENGIN OILER

Saves Petrol 20 to 50 p.c.

A Boon to the Car & Lorry Owners

Sub-agents Wanted for unoccupied Territory. Terms Liberal.

Now ... no need to buy expensive foreign soaps

501
TOILET SOAP
501 Toilet Soap
The same quality and value in a toilet soap that you have known in the famous 501 Washing Soap. It is absolutely pure, and is delicately scented with Jasmine.
As. 6 for box of three tablets
Special Perfumed Tablets
Perfumed with Khus-khus. Similar soaps perfumed with Lavender, Fougere, Henna, Jasmin and others are being prepared.
As. 8 for a packet of three tablets
Eau de Cologne
The cool, refreshing qualities of Eau-de-Cologne are contained in this luxurious soap.
As. 12 for packet of two large tablets
Moti
A delicate soap to guard the charm of beauty. No finer soap has ever been offered at so moderate a price.
Re. 18 for box of six tablets
HAMAM
Hamam
The ideal soap for your bath, giving a rich, creamy lather. Scented with Heliotrope.
As. 9 for box of three tablets
Jai
An exquisite soap specially made for those discerning people who demand only the finest.
Re. 18 for box of three tablets

IN the past most of the finest toilet soaps came from abroad, but now, with the introduction of the Tomco Soaps illustrated above, you are offered really high-class toilet soaps of Swadeshi manufacture.

These soaps have taken nearly three years to perfect, and in appearance and composition they are undeniably equal to the best that come from Europe and America. Being Swadeshi, they are priced much lower than foreign soaps, and they have this additional advantage — they are *entirely free from animal fat.*

TOMCO

Sales Dept.
P. O. Box 528, Bombay

THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

TATAPURAM

ATTEMPT TO LINK DOLLAR AND POUND

Advisable To Liquidate Long Cotton Interest Pending Clarification Of The Situation

One of the quietest weeks for some time ends with values eight points lower. A general air of expectancy has prevailed but in the absence of any pronouncements from Washington buyers have been at a discount and the steady weight of hedge sales has eased values almost daily. Reports indicate that the likelyhood of help from the Government plan to advance 10 cents a lb. on cotton in the South has led to a general holiday movement and that in consequence offerings have been light, but our own advices confirm a distinctly easier basis over the last few days, particularly for grades below Middling. A feature of the week has been the steady trade buying and fixing, but this has not been in sufficient volume to prevent the development of a sagging tendency. State Messrs. Langley and Co.

STABLISATION.

News from Washington has been scanty, but there seems little doubt that the attempts at stabilisation, to which we drew attention last week, are still continuing. Latest reports point to an attempt to link the dollar and the pound by mutual arrangement and in this manner to arrive at stabilisation —'de facto' but not 'de jure'— and to adjust balances of trade or payments by movements of gold between the two countries concerned. That such an arrangement would be welcomed by Britain cannot be doubted though there appears to us to large scope for prolonged discussion in arriving at a re-valuation of the two currencies satisfactory to both nations. It would, however, seem to us very unlikely that Britain would accept a rate as much against sterling as the present 4.78—unless the War Debts were used a lever by the U. S. Administration! It is significant that it is reported that the Debt discussions scheduled for this week are to be held over till next week. Whatever the outcome may be, it seems unlikely to us that the British Equalisation Fund will stand aside and see a further depreciation of dollars in terms of sterling without taking a hand in the game. With the facts at our disposal, it therefore appears unlikely to us that the American markets will received any further stimulation from currency depreciation until such time as all other expedients shall have been proved failures. And in considering the likely trend of the War Debt discussions it is as well to bear in mind that what would be considered a satisfactory outcome from Europe's point of view would be interpreted as unsatisfactory in America--and vice versa.

The weather has continued very favourable to the growing crop and private estimates for the coming Bureau generally show increases over figure of September 8th.

We continue to advise the liquidation of long interests pending a clarification of the situation as it seems likely to us that the present lower trend will continue.

JAPANESE BUYING.

Locally, values have eased in sympathy with America and would have lost further had not a considerable amount of buying on Japanese account made its appearance. To local sentiment, ever ready to clutch at a helping straw, this has been taken as indicative of an early improvement in the unfortunate boycott position, but without wishing to be unduly pessimistic we have not sufficient faith in the rapid workings of such conferences to believe that anything but the mere fringes of the problem have as yet been touched. We fear that many weeks must elapse before any real results can emanate. In the meantime, the buying referred to is certainly a welcome feature and our advices point to a good demand at good prices for any consignments in Japan that remain unsold.

Europe has continued to send a somewhat larger enquiry for new crop and a few more lines have been placed with Lancashire. Otherwise spot markets been very dull affairs and the basis is a little easier.

The unfortunate share market debacle remains unaltered and we fear the situation there will get worse before it gets better.

Crop news is more encouraging on the whole, the fine weather have improved the outlook in a number of districts.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

	Season to Date.	This Week.	NEW YORK, Oct. 6. CORRESPONDING. Season 1932|33.	Week 1932.	
Total in Sight, (excluding linters)	3,239	677	2,810	536	Bales.
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other American, (excluding linters)	957	163	824	113	,,
Exports from U. S. Ports	1,497	199	1,337	229	,,
Of which to Japan	356	38	189	26	,,
Of which to China	30	4	53	4	,,
Of which to Great Britain	248	16	163	25	,,
Of which to Germany	296	52	420	75	,,
Stock at New York	----	117	—	204	,,
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	3,604	—	3,737	,,
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	1,503	—	1,695	,,
World's Visible Supply	—	8,899	—	9,208	,,
Of which to American Cotton	—	7,413	—	7,498	,,
Forwarded to the World's Mills, (excluding linters)	2,379	314	2,116	257	,,
Receipts at U. S. Ports	2,167	402	1,770	311	,,

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

THE
ARYAN MUTUAL
Life Assurance Society, Ltd.,
MUTUAL
SWADESHI
PROGRESSIVE
GUARANTEED BONUS Rs. 30
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
HEAD OFFICE:
Bruce Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

NIZAM STATE COTTON CROP

Expected Arrivals

Messrs. Tejpar Khimjee and Co. have issued the following estimate of arrivals of cotton crop in the Nizam State for the season 1933|34 together with actual arrivals last season:—

Stations	estimated arrivals 1933|34	actual arrivals 1932|33
	Bales.	Bales.
Rotegaon	2500	1900
Lasur	4000	2500
Aurangabad	30000	17500
Devalgaon	6500	5365
Jalna	40000	32645
Partur	7000	6894
Satona	3000	3303
Sailu	35000	32248
Manwath	6000	8000
Parbhani	9000	11215
Parli	7500	7000
Purna	10000	12340
Basmat	1500	1500
Hingoli	10000	10135
Nanded	30000	32000
Mudkhed	2000	2150
Mukhed	500	500
Umari	15000	16000
Karkheli	1000	1345
Dharmabad	7500	8152
Bhaissa	8000	9900
Nizamabad	3500	4052
22 Stations.	240000	224194

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

The following statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 29th September, 1933.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,20,00,000
Public Deposits	7,08,87,000
Other Deposits	76,23,91,000
Loans against securities per contra	—
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	—
Contingent Liabilities	—
Sundries	1,02,95,000
Total Rupees	95,18,23,000

The above balance sheet includes.—

Deposits in London	£ 851,000
Advances and Investments in London	£ 929,700
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 102,000

ASSETS.

Government Securities	46,13,07,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	68,43,000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	50,00,000
Loans	2,39,55,000
Cash Credits	15,14,97,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	1,62,36,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	26,93,000
Bullion	—
Dead Stock	2,58,45,000
Liability of Constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	—
Sundries	45,47,000
Balances with other Banks	13,15,000
Total	69,92,38,000
Cash	25,25,85,000
Rupees	95,18,23,000
Percentage	29.94
Bank Rate	3 1|2 p.c.

LIABILITIES.

	Increase.
Public Deposits	Rs. 57,52,000
	Decrease.
Other Deposits	,, 1,40,88,000

ASSETS.

	Decrease.
Bank's Investments	,, 67,91,000
	Decrease.
Loans	,, 27,45,000
	Increase.
Cash Credits	,, 14,31,000
	Increase.
Bills Discounted and Purchased	,, 1,73,000
	Decrease.
Cash	,, 51,73,000
	Increase.
Ways & Means Advances to the Government of India	,, 50,00,000
Percentage	29.94

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Large Quantities Of Gold Available

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. London, have issued the following weekly report dated Sept. 20:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £190,376,131 on the 13th instant, as compared with £190,285,361 on the previous Wednesday.

The week has seen wide exchange fluctuations with movements in the gold exchanges sharply adverse to sterling, as a consequence of which the price of gold reached still higher levels. To-day's quotation of 133s/9d. (which included a premium of 9.1/2d. over franc parity) established a new high record.

The amounts of gold available in the open market continued on a large scale but demand from Continental quarters was again keen and absorbed the bulk of the supplies.

Quotations during the week:—

	per fine ounce.	Equivalent value of £ Sterling.
Sept. 14th	129s/6d.	13s/1.44d.
Sept. 15th	130s/5d.	13s/0.34d.
Sept. 16th	130s/5d.	13s/0.34d.
Sept. 18th	131s/9d.	12s/10.76d.
Sept. 19th	131s/9d.	12s/10.76d.
Sept. 20th	133s/9d.	12s/8.44d.
Average.	131s/3.17d.	12s/11.35d.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 11th instant to mid-day on the 18th instant:—

IMPORTS.

Germany	£ 12,868
France	27,800
Switzerland	31,499
Iraq	17,588
U. S. A	448,794
British India	1,009,970
British Malaya	42,740
Hongkong	128,454
British South Africa	1,345,092
Australia	85,212
New Zealand	10,458
Other countries	21,665
	£3,182,140

EXPORTS.

Germany	£ 1,225
France	348,004
Switzerland	12,906
Netherlands	100,773
Other countries	4,081
	£466,989

Gold shipments from Bombay last week amounted to about £694,000; the s.s. "Narkunda" has £396,000 consigned to London and £18,000 to Amsterdam, and the s.s. "Elysia" has £280,000 consigned to London.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of gold for the month of August last:—

	Imports. £	Exports. £
Germany	59,875	6,045
Netherlands	51,757	4,150,886
Belgium	56,603	358,700
France	2,114,672	194,571
Switzerland	195,147	109,686
Greece	—	1,623,137
Italy	—	505,171
Union of South Africa & South West Africa Territory	6,784,250	—
West Africa	144,559	—
Rhodesia	384,637	—
U. S. A.	221,376	—
Mexico	151,846	—
Central America & West Indies	24,744	—
Venezuela	48,286	—
Peru	26,500	—
Other countries in South America	20,292	—
British India	1,430,214	—
British Malaya	232,357	—
China	369,229	—
Hongkong	207,375	—
Australia	564,567	—
New Zealand	76,150	—
Canada	1,117,922	—
Salvage from s.s. "Egypt"	17,939	—
Other countries	101,781	60,742
	14,392,078	7,008,938

SILVER.

Silver prices showed some improvement during the week, responding to firmer advices from China and New York. Purchases by China have been the chief support and selling has been mainly from Continental sources with some moderate resales by speculators. New York has been a buyer in the afternoons, a firmer tone in that quarter following the weaker tendency of the dollar due to prospects of inflation. Fluctuations in the dollar-sterling exchange may continue to influence the silver market and make the outlook rather uncertain for the moment.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 11th instant to mid-day on the 18th instant:—

IMPORTS.

Germany	£ 17,045
U. S. A.	188,268
British India	26,934
Australia	11,159
British South Africa	100,000
Other countries	3,376
	£346,782

EXPORTS.

British India	£57,103
Persia	1,500
France	1,395
Other countries	1,627
	£61,625

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON.

Bar Silver per ounce standard.	Cash delivery.	Two months' delivery.
Sept. 14th	18.3/16d.	18.5/16d.
Sept. 15th	18.3/8d.	18.1/2d.
Sept. 16th	18.5/16d.	18.3/8d.
Sept. 18th	18.7/16d.	18.1/2d.
Sept. 19th	18.1/2d.	18.5/8d.
Sept. 20th	18.7/16d.	18.9/16d.
Average	18.375d.	18.479d.

IN NEW YORK.

(per ounce .999 fine).	
Sept. 13th	37.7/8 cents.
Sept. 14th	38.15/16 ,,
Sept. 15th	38.3/4 ,,
Sept. 16th	39.5/8 ,,
Sept. 18th	40.3/8 ,,
Sept. 19th	40.15/16 ,,

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from 14th instant to the 20th instant was dol. 4.86.1/4 and the lowest dol. 4.60.

The stocks in Shanghai on the 16th instant consisted of about 125,300,000 ounces in sycee, 292,500,000 dollars and 6,420 silver bars, as compared with about 126,800,000 ounces in sycee, 290,000,000 dollars and 6,340 silver bars on the 9th instant.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Oct. 5.

Our Sugar Market ruled weak in the early part and steady during the latter part of the week under review, prices fluctuating within narrow limits of about 1/2 to 1 Anna per cwt. Demand for Ready sugar remained satisfactory during the week. It is reported that one European Importer sold about 3,000 tons October shipment to the Bazar Merchants at about Rs. 4/12 to Rs. 4/12/6 and about 2,000 tons for outports at about 4/13 to 4/13/6. It is also reported that the Chinese Importer sold about 500 to 600 tons October-December shipments at about Rs. 4/13 per cwt. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were:—

Java Ready Rs. 14/12/3 and Rs. 14/11/3.

S. S. "Begum" Rs. 4/15 and Rs. 4/14.

Sept. Rs. 4/14 and Rs. 4/13/9.

Oct.-Dec. Rs. 4/12/6 and Rs. 4/12.

African Ready Rs. 14/12/6 and Rs. 14/12/3.

Britania Rs. 18 and Rs. 17/8.

Foreign Markets:—During the week New York prices are reported to have declined by about 10 to 12 points. Raw Sugar prices in London Terminal Market also declined by about 3 to 4-1/2d. per cwt. Java rules unchanged at F. 4-3/4, with very small export demand. Stocks in Java as estimated on the 1st Sept. 1933 were of about 29,66,134 tons inclusive of all kinds of Sugars. It is reported that Mr. Licht's latest estimate of European Crop is of 59,37,000 tons for 1933 as against the final outturn of 55,11,000 tons in 1932 (both exclusive of Russian Crop).

Calcutta and Karachi:—Calcutta market is reported to be unchanged and Karachi is reported to have ruled steady for Spot and quiet for forward positions.

Arrivals:—S. S. "Baron Stanraer" arrived during the week with about 10,000 bags of Mozambique sugar. S. S. "Takliva" and s.s. "Begum" are expected to arrive on about the 7th instant and 9th instant with about 16,000 bags of Mozambique Sugar and 10,000 bags of Java Sugar respectively.

Offtake and Stocks:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 30,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 55,000 bags. Stocks in Bombay Port Trust Warhouses on 2nd September estimated at about 47,669 bags inclusive of 37,017 bags of Java Sugar.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 14/12 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 5/1 per cwt. F. B. H.

S. S. "Begum" Rs. 4/14/9 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment Sept. Rs. 4/14 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 4/12 per cwt. F. B. H.

African Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 14/12/6 per cwt.

Britania Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 18 per cwt.

Narkatia Ganj Birla Swadeshi Rs. 23/2 per six mnds.

Belapuri Swadeshi Sugar Rs. 25/0/6 per six mnds.

Cawnpori Gutaia Sugar Swadeshi Rs. 20/4 per six mnds.

Tone:—Steady.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, Oct. 7.

October 1933	
December 1933	9.42
January 1934	9.50
March 1934	9.66
May 1934	9.82
Middling spot	9.50

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, Oct. 7.

October	9.17
December	9.37
Middling Spot	9.22

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, Oct. 7.

Day's receipts at all U S Ports 49,000 bales.

Days' exports to Great Britain 8,000 bales.

Day's export to the Continent 25,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, Oct. 7.

	10-10 a.m. quotations	To-day's closing
September		.....
October		5.34
November		5.33
December.....		5.35
January	5.24	5.37
February.....		5.39
March.....	5.28	5.42
April.....		5.43
May.....		5.45
June.....		5.47
July.....		5.49
August		5.50
September..... ...		5.52
October		5.53
Middling		5.50

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, October 7.

SAKELLARIDIS:	
October, 1933	6.86
November, 1933	6.97
January, 1934	7.06
March, 1934	7.15
May, 1934	7.24
June, 1934	7.32
F.G.F. Spot	7.25

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool, October 7.

BROACH:	
Fully good (good staple)	4.46
Fine (good staple)	4.61
Superfine (good staple)	4.76
OOMRA:	
Good (No. 1 staple) ..	4.64
Fine (No. 1 staple)	4.79
Choice (No. 1 staple) ..	4.94
BENGAL:	
Good	3.63
Fine	3.73
Superfine	3.83
SCINDE:	
Good	3.73
Fine	3.83
Superfine	3.93

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, October 7.

Bank bills 3 months market rate	0-5|8 p.c. to 0-11|16p.c.
Bank bills 6 months market rate	0-7|8 p.c.
Fine trade bills 3 months market rate	2 p.c.
Fine trade bills 6 months market rate	2-1|2 p.c. to 3 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, October 7.

T.T. LONDON ON:	
Berlin	12.99
Amsterdam	7.67 1|2
Brussels	11.24
Madrid	37.09
Milan	59.00
Berne	15.97 1|2
Paris	79.09
Prague	103.87
T.T. London on New York	4.69 1|2

INTEREST LOAN.
London, October 7.

Interest day to day loan	0-1|2 p.c.
Interest 7 days' market loan	0-1|2 p.c.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, October 7.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe parcels	21|6 October sellers.
Wheat Barletta Russo, parcels	20|6 October sellers.
Wheat, South Australian, parcels	23 Oct.|Nov. sellers.

JAVA SUGAR: LONDON MARKET
London, October 7.

Java sugar fine white Dutch Standard No. 25 c. and f. Calcutta September per cwt.	7|5-1|2 Oct.|Dec sellers.
C. & f. Bombay September per cwt.	7|2-1|4 Oct|Nov sellers
C. and f. Karachi, September per cwt.	7|2-1|4 Oct|Nov sellers.

COFFEE: NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, October 7.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot	8-1|8

SEEDS
London, Oct. 7.

Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. ton no offers.

Castorseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. ton £9/17/6 Oct/Nov sellers.

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Continent £9/13/9 Oct/Nov sellers.

LINSEED
London, Oct. 7.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton £10/11/3 Oct/Nov sellers.

Linseed Laplata c.i.f. Hull ton £10 Oct/Nov sellers.

Linseed Bombay (London) ton £11/1/3 Oct/Nov sellers.

LINSEED OILS
London, Oct. 7.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. 18/4-1/2 Oct sellers.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt 18/9 Jan/Apl sellers.

LONDON RUBBER
London, Oct. 7.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed lb. spot 4-1/16 sellers.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, Oct. 7.

Chartered Bank of I A and China 15⅞.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.) 130½.

P and O Banking Corporation £10¾

National Bank of India £45.

Funding Loan 4 per cent £110⅜

Conversion Loan 3½ per cent 1961 £100.

Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £61½

Indian Stock 3 p.c. 1948 £74⅜

Indian Stock 3½ per cent 1931 or later £86⅜.

Indian Stock 4½ per cent 1950/55 £110¼.

Consols 2½ p.c. £74-1/8.

War Loan 3½ per cent 1952 £101⅝.

Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £109½.

LONDON METAL
London, Oct. 7.

Market Closed.

LONDON SILVER.
London, October 7.

Silver: Market is quiet.

Spot	18-7|16
Forward	18-9|16

GOLD BARS.
London, October 7.

Gold bars fine per oz £6:13:4

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BOMBAY MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1933

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"MULLAHS ARE STEEPED IN SUPERSTITION"

Speaking At All-India Memon Conference, Seth Alibhai Jhaveri Deplores Religious Intolerence In Community And Emphasizes Need For Radical Change

JAMNAGAR, Oct. 7.

The second session of the All-India Memon Conference opened to-day in the afternoon. The President-elect Sheth Noor Mohamad Ahmad of Gondal arrived here by a special train He was given a rousing welcome.

On the dais along with the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar were the members of the royal family and the leading officials and the gentry of the place. About three thousand delegates and visitors from various parts of the country attended the Session.

In a brief speech Seth Alibhai requested His Highness to formally open the session. His Highness the Jamsaheb wished complete success to the Conference and promised to help the deliberations in every possible way.

Sheth Alibhai Jhaveri, the President of the Jamnagar Chamber of Commerce welcomed the delegates. He thanked His Highness the Jamsaheb for granting each and every facility for holding the Conference at such a short notice. He then briefly referred to the port of Bedi developed by the late Jamsaheb and called it the "Liverpool of Kathiawar." He deploreid the death of the merchant prince of the Memon community Haji Abdul Gani Beg Mohamad Bavani of Jetpur. He mentioned the work of the Memon education and welfare society and the munificent donation of Rs. 50,000 by Sheth Adamji Haji of Calcutta.

AIM OF CONFERENCE.

He stated that the aim of the Conference was the uplift of the Muslims and emphasised the need of adapting themselves to the present circumstances. He expressed the opinion that education should not only be free but compulsory and that female education should not be lost sight of. He was for the eradication of pernicious social customs and for radical reform. He deplored the attitude of the illiterate mullahs who were steeped in ignorace and superstition.

He fully sympathised with the ideals of the younger generation and advised them to work harmoniously and live simply. He wanted that the Mohamedan Law should be applied to the community and not the Hindy law by which hitherto they were being governed. He wanted new institutions to be started for the welfare of the community. Concluding he exhorted his audience not merely to pass resolutions but to enforce them in practice.

NEW AWAKENING.

Sheth Nur Mohmad Ahmad of Gondal then read out his presidential address. He thanked the Reception Committee for the honour given him. He then expressed his profound sense of sorrow at the death of His Highness Ranjitsinghji. He was glad to see new awakening. He was particularly pleased to see the Mohammedan law being applied to the memons in the states of Junagarh, Janjira, Jafrabad and Kachin and requested other states to follow the example. He advised the memons to compose their differences and work wholeheartedly for their uplift.

He next dwelt upon the problem of unemployment and suggested some means by which it could be solved. He advocated home industries and female education. He expressed the need for a communal paper which would devote its energies for the betterment of the memons.—A.P.

USE AND ABUSE OF HEAD-LIGHTS

Traffic Committee Does Not Approve Of Imposing Any Restrictions

A meeting of the Traffic Committee was held on 3rd October when representations of petrol pump holders who were affected by the Committee's recommendations at its last meeting were considered to be insufficiently convincing to affect such recommendations. At the end of the year therefore certain pumps will be removed while in the case of some others the hours of sale will be restricted.

The Committee had previously considered recommending the installation of the vehicle actuated type of traffic signals at the Junction of Mayo Road and Churchgate street. An estimate had been obtained of the cost of hiring an installation, including running expenses, but as this came to Rs. 3,000 per annum or nearly five times the cost of a constable, the Committee did not feel that the benefits of such an installation were equal to the expense involved.

HEAD-LIGHTS

A suggestion had been made of restricting the use of head lights on motor cars. The Committee did not approve of imposing any restriction, as dimming and dipping devices are now common and road manners are improving.

It was agreed that rear red reflectors should form part of the equipment of hack victorias, in order that some warning might be conveyed to overtaking vehicles.

The present rule of the road is that where main roads have not been defined, vehicles approaching an intersection shall give way to other vehicles approaching from the left. This is contrary to general practice elsewhere, and in addition a driver's view to his left is always somewhat restricted. The Committee therefore recommended that the rule be changed so that right of way is given to vehicles approaching from the right.

ONE WAY TRAFFIC

The One way system of traffic in the network of roads and lanes between Esplanade Road and Apollo street, recently promulgated in a draft rule, was approved with slight modifications. The purpose of this system is to remove the confus on now prevalent opposite the Central Bank Building and in Bruce Lane and Meadows street. A feature of the system is that there is no where any crossing of lines of traffic.

The Committee have further decided to look into the question of important road intersections such as Wellington and Flora Fountains, Dhobi Talao, Crawford Market etc. to investigate the possibilities of creating "roundabout" systems of traffic, which have proved so useful in other places.

DISCONTENTED PEASANTRY

Contemplated March From Bhureka Nagla To Lucknow

(From A Correspondent.)

MUTTRA, Oct. 6.

The Bhureka Nagla peasants who were persuaded by the Labour Party to return on the 2nd October morning from Muttra with a positive assurance from the Magistrate that revenue officials would accompany them on the way to Math and assist in rehabilitating them, were sorely disappointed

Until this morning not a single Chaprasi came out to their help They are still staying outside their village in the fields. A buffalo died on the way a woman gave birth to a child.

The peasants are now contemplating a march on foot to Lucknow: and to present a petition to the Governor. It may be noted these peasants have been cultivating lands for many years without acquiring occupancy rights.

There is serious apprehension that feelings which were kept in check by the Labour party may now run high and lead to grave consequences. The official apathy and landlord atitude is exasperating.

WAIL FROM FLOODED AREA

Thousands Reduced To Live On Leaves & Grass In Midnapur

MIDNAPUR Oct. 4.

The Secretary of the Midnapur Flood Relief Committee writes:

A serious flood has overtaken the district of Midnapur of which the subdivision of Contai and Tamluk is seriously affected. The flood took place in the middle of July last. It has been estimated that nearly 700 sq. miles of the villages have been affected, and more than 5 lacs of people have rendered miserably by this havoc. Due to the drainage system of the affected area being in a most unsatisfactory state the flood water has not subsided completely upto now. Recently heavy rainfall for a week or more has aggravated the situation to an alarming degree.

HOUSE COLLAPSES

Reports of house-collapses and people living on grasses and leaves are coming daily from the affected area. Deaths of people and cattle from starvation, disease and house collapses are increasing day by day. Relief are being given to the affected centres by Ramkrishna Sevashram, Marwari Relief Society, Midnapur Flood Relief Committee and many other private and public philanthropic bodies.

In all upto this time 11 relief centres are giving relief to the distressed. But the provision at disposal of the centres falls far too short to cope with the situation. Only 30-40 per cent of the deserving people are getting relief.

APPALLING DISTRESS

The appalling nature of the distress has been widely circulating in all Calcutta papers. It requires a good deal of publicity to draw the attention of the countrymen to this serious danger. The Midnapur Flood Relief Committee of which Mr. J. N. Basu, the Mayor of Calcutta and Sir P. C. Roy and others are members is trying to raise some funds in aid of this flood.

SHANGHAI, SYMBOL OF CHALLENGE TO JAPAN

In Course Of His Vigorous Defence Of Japan Prof. Speight Says That She Sensed Great Treachery From China

(From a Correspondent)

Hyderabad (Dn) Oct 3.

"It is only natural that Japan should look to India with affection as to a Holy Land and send her sons and daughters here on pilgrimage", said Professor E. E. Speight, M. A., chief Professor of English, Osmania University, in the course of a vigorous defence of Japan, at a lecture at the Hyderabad Teachers' Conference which concluded a couple of days back. Mr. Speight was sent by Sir Israel Gollancz, Secretary of the British Academy to teach English in Japanese college in 1908, and having stayed in that country for fifteen years, his view of Japanese culture and civilization are entitled to highest respect.

LESSONS FROM INDIA.

Professor Speight opened his lecture with the remark that Japan owes much of her goodness to what she learnt in early days from India. "That cultural invasion of Japan by Indian ideals came to an end because India was herself invaded in very different ways and had to draw back on herself, but not before she had been able to give to Japan enough to transform and beautify life there into something unique in the history of man".

Professor Speight recalled that a thousand years ago, in the famous city of Lohang, in China there were ten thousand Indian families and more than three thousand Indian religious teachers. Referring to the tripartite cotton conference now in progress at Simla, Professor Speight said that "in all friendliness representatives of the ruling powers of the Far East and the Far West are meeting midway between East and West, both of them guests, of Mother India, to whom they are so deeply indebted for ideas and ideals associated with the origins of the civilization they have evolved. "Have we not reason to hope", asked the lecturer, "that these friendly talks about trade in the necessities of decent life may have results which will go still deeper and bring about new relations between India, England and Japan, such as all true and humane effort aspires to, and which must be proceeded by fuller and richer mutual understanding."

DEVELOPMENTS OF JAPAN

Professor Speight referred to three outstanding developments of Japan during the 20th century, the blow struck at the corrupt tyranny of Russian autocracy in 1903, the great earthquake in 1923, and to-day "the whole world is watching the spectacle of a people just emerged from a feudal hierarchy in which trade and traders were regarded with contempt now united as one man in a determination to show the world how the gigantism of commerce can be reduced and the general inflation and parasitism of modern life drastically ractified.

It is a fine thing, proceeded Professor Speight, in all the confusion of the Far East, to have this stern unbreakable spirit of national pride rising into very real power. Explaining why Japan attacked China last year, the lecturer contended that the Japanese sensed a great treachery—the failure of the Chinese to put an end to the complacency and corruption which are so terribly dangerous and which threaten the civilization of Japan. They regarded Shanghai as a symbol of Chinese willingness to undergo a subserviance to the danger to which Japan put an end at home exactly three centuries ago.

JAPAN AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

With her faith in her destiny and mission as the main spring of her national existence, Japan cannot consent to dictations by any power, not even the League of Nations, in the matter of her relations with the remnants of the Chinese empire with which she has been bound up from time immemorial. The Chinese need a sterner discipline than any the West is likely to provide them with. The discipline of Japan is of material civilization which she is passing through as in a desperate race with the great powers into whose company her wonderful qualities and abilities have led her.

JAPANESE CHARACTER.

Professor Speight said that the pre-eminnt qualities of the Japanese people are their sense of obligation, gratitude and their spirit of disinterestedness, loyalty and filial piety. The Japanese reliase that they have emerged from obscure into a world in which they are not wanted and that their national existence can only be maintained in this jealous world by resolutely facing the situation. But Japan combines both sternness and almost universal good nature. She has had an army and a navy, both trained to the last effort, both spoiling for a fight, and she has held them on the leash while the rest of the world was going at it hammer and tongs. Paradoxical as it seems, the Japanese are being rapidly propelled into a future of undreamt-of power and renown, just because they have this centripetal instinct of drawing back to organise more efficiently, instead of submitting to the wild stampede for so-called wealth which American life has exhibited and which the world was imitating.

SPIRIT OF JAPAN.

"The spirit of Japan is a silence, a perfume, and empty shrine, you will find in it a falling leaf, which is the complement of the finest sword the world has ever known. You will find in it the echo of a bird's song, the complement of a huge and bus dockyard. You will find in it a lonely suicide, the complement of a over-flowing population".

RUSSIA SEEKS FRENCH HELP IN AVIATION

New Orientation In Foreign Policy Of Soviet Foreshadowed

"M. Pierre Cot, the French Air Minister, and his party of aviation experts and French Air Ministry officials are expected to return from Moscow towards the end of this week. Although nothing definite has been stated on the precise results of M. Cot's visit to Russia, it is understood that his experts were permitted to gain a detailed knowledge of the state of Russian aviation, that they were even let into some of Russia's military secrets, and that they were allowed to examine some of the new inventions relating to military aircraft," writes the Paris correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

While it would be foolish to talk of a new Franco-Russian alliance, M. Cot's visit to Russia undoubtedly points to a new orientation in the foreign policy of the Soviet Government, and it would be no exaggeration to say that the Russian military and air authorities are now anxious to ask France for technical advice, just as in the past they sought this advice in Germany.

MILITARY CO-OPERATION

Whether France will send military instructors and advisers to Russia, whether the two countries will share their military inventions—in short, what the military co-operation between the two countries is to be—is still impossible to say. But the tendency is unmistakable. It is significant that a Russian air attache was recently appointed to Paris.

The French hold that, thanks to Hitler, the danger of a Russian attack on Polan has now been virtually eliminated. M. Beck, the Polish Foreign Minnster, who arrived in Paris on Wednesday, was received by M. Daladier, the Premier, and M. Paul-Boncour, the Foreign Minister, in the evening. According to the official statement published after the meeting, the conversations were most cordial, and it is understood that M. Beck was greatly satisfied with the policy of "pacification everywhere outside Germany" pursued by the French Government. The French seem to have reassured him about the Four-Power Pact, which had caused considerable annoyance and nervousness in Poland.

At the same time, it is understood ahat the French criticised strongly the attitude of the ultra-Nationalist Polish press, and of certain Polish militarists who are expecting M. Beck's visit to Paris to result in the elaboration of a "strong policy."

SCHOOL FOR HARIJAN WOMEN

Saraswati puja was celebrated by the Harijan Women's class conducted under the auspices of Gandhi Seva Sena on the day of Dassara when Mrs. Gosupben Captain presided. After a diallogue and songs by Harijan girls Mr. Shinde, Mr. Vaghmare, Mr. Laxmanrao Ogale and Mrs. Nargesben addressed the meeting. Then Mrs. Rukminibai Helekar read the report. The class was opened on 17 June 1933 and at present 15 Harijan women are attending the class.

They are taught reading, writing and simple arithmetic. Harijan girls also attend this class.

One day in every week Miss Bhachubai Wagle teaches Harijan boys tailoring and cutting. Mrs. Rukhaminibai Helkar, Mrs. Laxmibai Chitre and Mrs. Laxmibai Sane, members of Gandhi Seva Sena, conduct this class between 1 and 3 P. M. Though the class is conducted at present on a small scale, it is hoped that more Harijan women and girls will take benefit of it.

After a vote of thanks by Miss Wagle the function came to an end.

MADRAS RUGBY TOURNAMENT

North Staffordshire Beat Mofussil Team

MADRAS, Oct. 8.

A close contest was provided on the Island ground this evening in Madras Gymkhana Rugby Tournament when the first battalion of North Staffordshire regiment defeated a picked team from the mofussil by a narrow margin of six points (two tries) to three points (one try).

The weather was delightful and large holiday crowd watched the match. Edwards and Bartlam scored a try each for the Regiment while the mofussils only "try" was notched by W. D. Harrison.—A.P.

Dr. Hardikar arrived in Bombay by the Madras Express on Sunday from Hubli via Poona. He left the same day for Wardha to meet Mahatmaji.

PRIVILAGE TO CROSS-EXAMINE

Bikaner Durbar Concedes Defence Counsel's Right

(From a Local Correspondent.)

BIKANER, Oct. 6.

A telegram received by the Indian States' Peoples's Conference Office, state that satisfactory settlement of the deadlock in the Bikaner Conspiracy Case is arrived at.

It will be remembered that Mukta Prasad the defence counsel resented the remarks, of the Session Judge, in which the judge addressed the counsel as obstinate and foolish, while he was cross-examining the prosecution witness and consequently the counsel retired from the case. The matter was reported to the Bikaner Durbar who uphold the defence counsel's privilege of cross-examining the witnesses. Mr. Mukta Prasad has consequently agreed to resume the defence.

The Bikaner Political Case Committee has thereupon requested Mr. Khoob Ram to discontinue the hunger-strike which he has resorted to as a protest.

The Committee is now moving the Bikaner Durbar to grant permission for outside counsel of the choice of the accused to defend them and satisfy the growing public feeling on this question.

PLIGHT OF BIKANER PRISONERS

Marwari Youths Demand Early Release

A meeting of Marwari youths was held on Sunday night at the hall of the Young Men's Hindu Association, Bombay, to demand the unconditional release of the accused in the Bikaner Political Conspiracy Case, and to protest against the illtreatment meted out to them by the Bikaner authorities. Miss Manben Kara presided over the meeting and Dr. M. R. Shetty, and Messrs V. B. Karnik, Sadiq and Shri Krishna More, and others addressed the meeting.

The following two resolutions were placed before the meeting and unanimously passed:—

(1) This meeting of Marwari youths protests against the prolonged trial, illtreatment and refusal to give proper facilities for legal defence to the accused in the Bikaner Political "Conspiracy" case, and demands their unconditional and immediate release.

(2) "This meeting calls upon the youth of the country to launch a country wide agitation to bring pressure on the Bikaner State and the Government of India, to take immediate steps for the redress of their grievences and their unconditional release.

HINDU MAHASABHA

Preparations For Ajmer Session Complete

The Secretary of the Hindu Mahasabha Delhi, writes:—

The preparations for the Hindu Mahasabha session which were given a set-back on account of continuous rains are again in the full swing.

The pendal which will accommodate over 10,000 delegates is almost complete and electric fittings and decorations are being made. The pendal will also be equipped with loud speakers and radio sets for broad-casting the Presidential address.

Straw-huts will be provided free of charge to the delegates but decent tents like Swiss cottage tents, Sepoy Pall tents and small choldaries will be rented out on Rs. 15; 5; and 3 respectively for the session. The Hindu Mahasabha Head office will be shifted to Ajmer on the 10th instant. All communications, therefore, should be made to Ajmer address. The Provincial Hindu Sabhas are requested to communicate to the General Secretary, Reception Committee, Hindu Mahasabha Session, Ajmer for particulars.

KATHIAWAR VASTRA KALA

Dr. Sumant Mehta To Open Exhibition?

(From A Correspondent.)

AMRELI, Oct. 7.

An exhibition of Kathiawar Vastra Kala and "Hunnar Udyog" will be held at Amreli from 22nd to 26th Oct. under the auspices of Udyag Mandir, Amreili.

Dr. Sumant B. Mehta has been requested to open the exhibition.

Secretaries request exhibitors to send exhibits before the 20th inst.

BRUTAL MURDER OF MERCHANT

Assailants Lure Victim On Pretext Of Business

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 8.

Reports have been received here of what is suspected to be murder of Mr. P. C. Bannerjee of a local firm of general merchants on Friday night by unknown persons.

The body was discovered yesterday morning in a ditch behind the Kitchin Himalaya Club.

It is stated that some strangers called the deceased out at night to go to the shop on some business and when he did not return his wife got suspicious. Locks of the shop were found broken and certain articles were removed.—A.P.

NEW HONOUR FOR HITLER

Berlin Re-names Old Street After Nazi Leader

BERLIN. (By Mail).

The Friodorich Ebort Street in the heart of Berlin, named after the first President of the Republic, was officially re-baptised Horman Gooring Street to-day.

The new name plates were unveiled to the music of a band while speeches oulogising the Prussian Premier were made by high officials of the Municipality. All streets named after socialist. Presidents have now been olimi-nated from Berlin and other German cities.—Reuter.

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